Sr Martin Frobisher Knight.

The noble flames that glowd in his stout brest
Could neire be quencht, nor by that Sea oppresst
Of Northerne Seas; His praise let him not want
Whose worth deserves a print of Adamant.
That he may still guide ships whose fame let grow
So long as Sea shall laue an Elme and flow. A. H.

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A TRVE DISCOVRSE

of the late voyages of discouerie, for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the Northvveast, vnder the conduct of *Martin Frobisher* Generall:

Deuided into three Bookes.

In the first wherof is shewed, his first voyage. Wherein also by the vvay is sette out a Geographicall description of the Worlde, and what partes thereof haue bin discouered by the Nauigations of the Englishmen.

Also, there are annexed certayne reasons, to proue all partes of the Worlde habitable, with a generall Mappe adioyned.

In the second, is set out his second voyage, vvith the aduentures and accidents thereof.

In the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes which hapned in the third voyage, with a seuerall description of the Countrey and the people there inhabiting. VVith a particular Card thereunto adioyned of *Meta Incognita*, so farre forth as the secretes of the voyage may permit.

AT LONDON,
Imprinted by Henry Bynnyman, seruant to the right Honourable Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON Vizchamberlaine.

Anno Domini. 1578.

What commodities and instructions may be reaped by diligent reading this Discourse.

1 FIrst, by example may be gathered, how a Discouerer of new Countries, is to procéede in his first attempt of any Discouerie.

2 Item, how he shoulde be prouided of shipping, victuals, munition, and choice of men.

3 Howe to procéede and deale with straunge people, be they neuer so barbarous, cruell and fierce, eyther by lenitie or otherwise.

4 Howe trade of Marchandize maye be made without money.

5 How a Pilot may deale, being enuironed wyth mountaines of Ise in the frosen Sea.

6 How lengths of dayes, chaunge of seasons, Sommers and Winters, do differ in sundry regions.

7 How dangerous it is to attempt new Discoueries, either for the length of the voyage or the ignorance of the language, the want of Interpretors, newe and vnaccustomed Elementes and ayres, straunge and vnsauery meats, daunger of théeues and robbers, fiercenesse of wilde beasts and fishes, hugenesse of woodes, daungerousnesse of Seas, dreade of tempestes, feare of hidden rockes, stéepenesse of mountaines, darkenesse of sodaine falling fogges, continuall paines taking without anye reste, and infinite others.

8 How pleasaunt and profitable it is, to attempt newe Discoueries, either for the sundry sights & shapes of strãge beastes and fishes, the wonderful workes of nature, the different manners and fashions of diuerse nations, the sundry sortes of gouernemente, the sight of straunge trées, fruite, foules, and beastes, the infinite treasure of Pearle, Gold and Siluer, the newes of new found landes, the sundrie positions of the Sphere, and many others.

9 How

9 How valiaunt Captaines vse to deale vpon extremitie, and otherwise.

10 How truſtie ſouldiers dutifully vſe to ſerue.

11 Alſo here may be ſeene a good exãple to be obſerued of any priuate perſon, in taking notes, and making obſernations of al ſuch things as are requiſite for a Diſcouerer of new Countries.

12 Laſtly, the Reader here maye ſée a good paterne of a well gouerned ſeruice, ſundrye inſtructions of matters of Coſmographie, Geographie, and Nauigation, as in reading more at large may be ſéene.

¶TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE, my ſingular good Mayſter, *Sir Chriſtopher Hattõ, Knight*, Capitaine of the Queenes Maieſties *Garde, Vizchamberlaine to hir Highneſſe, and one of hir Maieſties moſte honourable priuie Counſayle.*

RIGHT honorable, when I firſt entended the voyage of Diſcouerie wyth Mr. *Frobiſher*, for the finding of the paſſage to *Cataya* (beyng a matter in oure age aboue all other, notable) I applyed my ſelfe wholy to the ſcience of Coſmographie, & ſecrets of Nauigation, to the ende, I mighte enable my ſelfe the better for the ſeruice of my Countrie, not onely to vnderſtande what I read and hearde others ſpeake, but alſo to execute in effect, and practiſe with my owne hands, the dutie and office appertayning to a Marriner: and ſo thereby be better able to make a true reporte of all occurrents in the ſame voyage. And for that now the common reporte therof is ſo vaine and vncertaine, bycauſe ſome men rather contendyng what they are able to ſay, than conſidering what in truth they ſhould and ought to ſay, whereby, by ſundrie mens fantaſies, ſundry vntruths are ſpred abroad, to the gret ſlaunder of this ſo honeſt and honorable an action: I haue

thought good to lay open to your honourable iudgement, the plain truth, and ful discourse of the whole seruice, which I haue taken vpon me (though altogither vnable) to write, and to dedicate vnto your Honor especially, for these speciall causes following. Firste, the world doth witnesse, and I my selfe by good proofe haue tasted & foūd (being a mā by your Honorable goodnesse and good coūtenance, specially supported, and euen (as it were) the handy worke of youre owne hands) how honorable a regard you beare to Vertue, howe readye to countenaunce the meaneste man that truely serueth his Countrie, howe willing to giue vnto suche both grace and opinion with hir Maiestie, howe ready to procure rewarde there, for those that shall iustlye merite the same. And therewithall, considering the sounde iudgement you haue to discern, as wel in this, as in al other causes of waight: And knowing wel, what place you hold with hir highnesse, (who, for the faithfull seruice you dayly doe hir, as well in Courte, as common Weale, whyche nowe by the true tuchstone of time, and long experience, shee hath founde, and therefore confirmeth a faste and sure opinion in you wyth the chiefest) I haue specially thoughte it necessarye, besides my dutie (whiche aboue all the worlde my alleageaunce reserued, I owe you moste) for these respects to make relation of this seruice vnto your Honoure aboue others. And for that this action, both for the worthinesse of the attempt, for the good and quiet gouernment, for the greate and maruellous daungers, for the straunge and vnknowne accidents of the vnknowne corners of the worlde, aboue all others, may appeare moste notable and famous: I haue bene the rather desirous to take some paine therein, and what I haue shipboorde rudely and vnorderly framed or obserued, to commend to youre Honourable construction the same: being willing rather to hazarde mine own shame, by shewing my selfe an insufficient writer (whiche perchaunce maye seeme somewhat besides my profession) than that so honest and

worthy

worthy attemptes of our owne nation, with the example of so well a gouerned seruice, should ly hidden from your Honours sight. And for that I wil be iniurious to no man, whiche in this action hath borne place, and well discharged the same, and that those men with the maner of their dayly proceedings there, by name maye be knowne vnto you, I haue in their place remembred them in order as becommeth: and haue not onely named each principall, but euerye priuate person (if by any speciall seruice hee hath merited the same) to the ende, that the well deseruing man, receiuing the due commendation of his deserte, maye bee encouraged to continue, and take pleasure in well dooyng after, and others being animated by like example, maye for hope of lyke reward also, desire to deserue well.

By this Discourse, it may please your Honour to behold the greate industrie of oure present age, and the inuincible mindes of oure Englishe nation, who haue neuer lefte anye worthy thing vnattempted, nor anye parte almoste of the whole worlde vnsearched, whome lately, neither stormes of Seas by long and tedious voyages, daunger of darke fogs and hidden rockes in vnknowne coastes, congealed and frosen Seas, with mountaines of fleeting Ise, nor yet presente death dayly before their face, coulde anye whit dismaye, or cause to desiste from intended enterpises: but rather preferring an honourable death beefore a shamefull retourne, haue (notwithstanding the former daungers, (after manye perillous repulses) recouered their desired Porte. So that, if nowe the passage to CATAYA thereby be made open vnto vs, (which only matter hitherto hath occupied the finest heades of the worlde, and promiseth vs a more riches by a nearer way than either *Spaine* or *Portugale* possesseth) whereof the hope (by the good industrie and greate attemptes of these men is greatelye augmented) or if the Golde Ore in these new Discoueries founde oute, doe in goodnesse, as in great plentie aunswere expectation, and the successe do

folow as good, as the proofe thereof hitherto made, is great, wee may truely inferre, that the Engliſhman in theſe our dayes, in his diſcoueries, to the Spaniarde and Portingale is nothing inferior: and for his hard aduentures, and valiant reſolutions, greatly ſuperior. For what hath the Spaniarde or Portingale done by the Southeaſt and Southweaſt, that the Engliſhman by the Northeaſt and Northweaſte hath not counteruailed the ſame?

And albeit I confeſſe that the Engliſhe haue not hytherto had ſo ful ſucceſſe of profit and commoditie of pleaſaunt place (conſidering that the former nations haue happily chanced to trauel by more temperate clymates, where they had not onlye good meates and drinkes, but all other things neceſſarie, for the vſe of man) all whiche things, the Engliſh, trauelling by more intēperate places, & as it were with mayne force, making waye thorowe ſeas of Iſe, haue wāted, which notwithſtanding, argueth a more reſolution: for *Difficiliora pulchriora*, that is, the aduēture the more hard the more honorable: yet concerning the perfecter knowledge of the world, and Geographicall deſcription, (wherin the preſent age and poſteritie alſo, by a more vniuerſal vnderſtāding is much furthered, as appeareth by my vniuerſall Mappe with pricked boundes here annexed) herein, the Engliſhman deſerueth chiefe honor aboue any other. For neyther *Spaniard* nor *Portugale*, nor anye other beſides the Engliſh, haue bin found by ſo great daungers of Iſe, ſo neare the Pole, to aduenture any diſcouerie, wherby the obſcure and vnknowen partes of the world (which otherwiſe had laine hid) haue bin made knowen vnto vs.

So that it may appeare, that by oure Engliſhmens induſtries, and theſe late voyages, the world is grown to a more fulneſſe and perfection: many vnknowen lands and Ilands, (not ſo much as thought vpon before) made knowen vnto vs: Chriſts name ſpred: the Goſpell preached: Infidels like to be conuerted to Chriſtianitie, in places where before the

name

name of God hath not once bin hearde of: Shipping and Seafaring mē, haue ben employed: nauigation and the Nauie, (which is the chief strength of our Realm) maintayned: and Gentlemen in the Sea seruice, for the better seruice of their Country wel experienced. Al whiche things, are (no doubt) of so gret importāce, as being wel wayed, may seeme to counteruayle the aduentures charges: although the passage to CATAYA were not found out, neither yet the golde ore proue good, wher of both, the hope is good & gret. But notwithstanding all these, euen in this (if no otherwise) hyr most excellent Maiestie hath reaped no small profit, that she may now stand assured, to haue many more tried, able, & sufficient men against time of need, that are, (which without vaūt may be spoken) of valour gret, for any great aduēture, & of gouernemēt good for any good place of seruice. For this may truly be spoken of these men, that there hath not bin seene in any nation, being so many in nūber, & so far frō home, more ciuill order, better gouernement or agreement. For euen from the beginning of the seruice hitherto, there hath neither passed mutinie, quarrel, or notorious fact, either to the slaunder of the men, or daunger of the voyage, although the Gentlemen, Souldiors, and Marriners (whiche seldome can agree) were by companies matched togither.

But I may perchaunce (right Honourable) seeme to discourse somewhat too largely, especially in a cause that (as a partie) somewhat concerneth my selfe: which I doe, not for that I doubt of your Honorable opinion already conceiued of the men, but for that I knowe, the ignorant multitude is rather ready to slaunder, than to giue good encouragement by due commendation to good causes, who, respecting nothing but a present gaine, and being more than needefully suspitious of the matter, do therwithall condemne the men, and that without any further respect, either of their honest intents, either of their wel performing the matter they dyd vndertake (whiche according to their direction, was speci-

cially to bring home Ore) either elſe of their painful trauel (whiche for their Prince, and the publike profite of their Countries cauſe they haue ſuſtained.)

But by the way, it is not vnknown to the world, that this our natiue country of England, in al ages hath bred vp (and ſpecially at this preſent aboūdeth with) many forward and valiāt minds, fit to take in hād any notable enterpriſe: wher by appeareth, that if the Engliſhman had bin in times paſte as fortunate and foreſeeing to accept occaſion offered, as he hath bin alwayes forwarde in executing anye cauſe once taken in hand: he had bin worthily preferred before all nations of the worlde, and the Weaſt *Indies* had now bin in the poſſeſsion of the Engliſhe.

For *Columbus*, the firſte Diſcouerer of the Weaſte *Indies*, made firſte offer thereof, with his ſeruice, to King *Henry* the ſeauenth, then Kyng of Englande, and was not accepted: Wherevppon, for want of entertainement here, hee was forced to go into *Spaine*, and offred there (as before) the ſame to *Ferdinando* Kyng of *Caſtyle*, who preſently acceptyng the occaſion, did firſt himſelfe, and now his ſucceſſors, enioy the benefite thereof.

Alſo *Sebaſtian Cabota*, being an Engliſhman, and borne in *Briſtowe*, after he had diſcouered ſundrie parts of new found lande, and attempted the paſſage to CATAYA by the Northweaſt, for the King of England, for lacke of entertainment here, (notwithſtanding his good deſert) was forced to ſeeke to the Kyng of *Spaine*, to whoſe vſe hee diſcouered all that tract of *Braſile*, & aboute the famous riuer *Rio de la Plata*, and for the ſame, and other good ſeruices there, was afterwardes renowmed, by title of *Piloto Maggiore*, that is, Graund Pylote, and conſtituted chiefe officer of the Contractation houſe of *Siuilla*: in whiche houſe, are handled all matters concerning the Weaſt *Indies*, and the reuenues therof: and further, that no Pylot ſhoulde be admitted for any diſcouerie, but by his direction.

But

But there hath bin two ſpeciall cauſes in former age, that haue greatly hindered the Engliſh nation in their attempts. The one hath bin, lacke of liberalitie in the Nobilitie, & the other wāt of skill in Coſmographie, and the Art of Nauigation. Whiche kinde of knowledge, is verye neceſſary for all our noble men, for that wee being Ilanders, oure chiefeſt ſtrength conſiſteth by Sea. But theſe twoo cauſes are nowe in this preſent age (God be thanked) verye well reformed: for not only hir maieſtie now, but all the nobilitie alſo, hauing perfect knowledge in Coſmographie, doe not onely with good wordes, countenaunce the forward mindes of men, but alſo with their purſes do liberally and bountifully contribute vnto the ſame, whereby it commeth to paſſe, that Nauigation, whiche in the time of King Henrie the. 7. was very rawe, & toke (as it were) but beginning (and euer ſince hath had by little and little continuall increaſe) is now in hir Maieſties raigne, growen to his higheſt perfection.

Thus right Honorable, as I haue in theſe my firſt trauels in theſe late voyages, vppon ſuch occaſions as paſſed there nowe, rendered your honour this bare and true accompte: So being further reſolued to offer my ſelf a continual ſacrifice with the firſt, for hir Maieſtie and my country, in thys or any other like ſeruice, I intend (God willing) according to this beginning, if any thing hereafter fall out worth the memorie, to preſent your honoure therewithall, and from time to time, to aduertiſe you of euery particular. And in all theſe things which I deliuer now, or ſhal hereafter aduertiſe, I humbly praye, your honour woulde vouchſafe to giue ſome credite therevnto, and rather to thinke, I may be deceiued, than that I meane to deceiue, colour, or conceale any thing: for I neither can, nor wil, vſe any flouriſh in the matter, but a bare truth in all: And therevpon I giue my poore credite vnto your honour in pawnne. And herein I humbly pray pardon, for my rude order of writing, which proceedeth from the barren brayne of a ſouldiour and one

professing armes, who desireth rather to be wel thought of with your honour, for his well meaning, than for anye hys cunning writing at all.

And thus, hauing presumed to present these vntimely and vnripe fruites to your honoures beste and fauourable construction, I humbly take my leaue, beseeching God to blesse you, as I do faithfully serue, and will honor you euer.

The handie worke of your Honours handes and faithfully to serue you euer,

GEORGE BEST.

THE PRINTER
to the Reader.

Oraſmuch as (gẽtle Reader) theſe three voyages lately by our Countreymen perfor-med, do both for the matter of diſcouerie, for the ſtrange and vnknovven accidentes, for the rare and hard aduentures, and alſo for the good and diſcrete order of gouernement, appeare aboue all others moſt notable and famous: I haue bin ſpecially deſirous, by all meanes poſsible I could, to procure the publication thereof, thinking it too great an iniurie to our common vvealth, to burie in obliuion ſo vvorthy attemptes of our ovvne nation, and to hide the enſample of ſo good and ſo vvell a gouerned ſeruice. And for that (as I vnderſtãd) many trifling Pamphlets haue bin ſecretly thruſt out, not only vvithout the conſent of the Captaynes and executioners of the ſame, but alſo rather to the greate diſgrace of the vvorthy voyage, than othervviſe, I hauing intelligence of a ſubſtantiall diſcourſe vvhiche vvas diligently vvritten thereof, and ptiuately dedicated to my very Honourable Mayſter, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton Knight, by a Gentle-

man of his ovvne, vvho vvas perſonally preſent a Captain in all the ſame ſeruice, I haue, vvithout firſt making priuie the Authour, procured his Coppie out of the handes of a friende of mine, vvho had the vvriting and peruſing therof, and haue preſumed to publiſh and imprint the ſame, to the ende that thereby I mighte (gentle Reader) as vvell ſatiſfye thy greedy expectation, by vnfolding theſe nevve and vnknovven matters, vvhereof the nature of man is moſt deſirous, as alſo to performe that duetie vvhiche I ovve vnto my ſayde Honourable Mayſter, in publiſhing ſuch things as are directed vnto him. And for that the mater is vvorthy to paſſe vnder the protection of his honou rable name, I haue heerein bin vvilling, rather to beare the burthen of the Authoures priuate diſpleaſure, if therevvith he ſhoulde aftervvards be offended, than not by publiſhing the ſame, ſeeme not only to do a publike iniurie vnto my natiue Countrey, but alſo shevv a lighte regarde of my duetie, in obſcuring the doyngs and trauels of him, or anye of his, vvhoſe honour (as I am chiefely boūd) I tēder more than my ovvne ſafetie. And albeit I haue in a fevve p'aces ſomevvhat altered from my Coppie, and vvronged therby the Authoure,

and

and haue ſought to conceale vpon good cauſes ſome ſecretes, not fitte to be publiſhed or reuealed to the vvorld (as the degrees of Longitude and Latitude, the diſtance, and true poſition of places, and the variation of the compaſſe,) &c vvhiche neuertheleſſe, by a generall, and particular Mappe concerning the ſame, heerevnto annexed, is ſo ſufficiently explaned, that eaſilie any thing apperteyning vnto the voyage, or in this diſcourſe mentioned, may ſenſibly be vnderſtode: And though the matter be entirelie the Authours ovvne, yet am I contented (for thy ſake) rather than the ſame ſhoulde not be publiſhed, to beare the burthē of blame, and to abide the reprofe of the faultes eſcaped, taking vpon me that reproche of preſumption, and hazarding my name to the vvorld, al vvhich things the Author peraduenture taketh for ſo great diſgraces, as vvillingly he vvould not aduēture in his ovvne name the publiſhing thereof. But ſpecially, for that the commendation of a Hiſtorie conſiſteth in truth and playneneſſe, I haue deſired to bring forth, & prefer (before other Pamphlets) the ſame, knovving that the Authoure thereof, in nothing more than in truth, deſireth to maynteyne credite vvith this honourable perſo-

perſonage, vnto vvhome vvith his ovvne hand vvritten, he hath priuately dedicated the ſame, as by the Epiſtle Dedicatorie may appeare. If therefore thou ſhalte accept my vvell meaning in good parte, and yeelde but deſerued prayſe to the Authoure for doing, and thankes to me for publiſhing the ſame, it ſhall ſuffice to make me thinke my trauell vvell therein employed. And ſo fare you vvell.

(·.·)

rio de la Plata
Mage
terra del fue
A. A

¶ The fyrſt Booke of the firſt voyage of *Martin Frobiſher* Eſquier, Captayne Generall for the diſcouerie of the paſſage to Cataya and the Eaſt India, by the Northweaſt, firſt attempted in *Anno Dom.* 1576. the.15. of May.

AN is borne not only to ſerue his owne turne (as Tullie ſayeth) but hys kinſfolke, frieds, & the cōmō wealth eſpecially, loke for ſome furtherance at hys handes, and ſome frutes of his labour: where vpon ſundry men finding themſelues as it were tyed by this bond and dutie of humane ſociety, haue willinglye endeuoured ſundry ways, to ſhew themſelues profitable members of their common weale. Some men by ſtudy of the minde, haue employed themſelues to giue out good lawes and ordinances for gouernement, as Solon, Lycurgus, and others. Some haue ſpente their time in deuiſing Artes and Sciences, for the better ſharpening of Mans witte, and the eaſier expreſſing his conceytes, as in tyme paſt Ariſtotle for Logike and Philoſophie, Cicero and Demoſthenes for Rethoricke, Euclide and others for Arithmeticke and Geometrie. Others againe by long and diligent obſeruation, haue found out the motion and courſes of the celeſtiall Orbes, that thereby man might haue the diſtinction of times and ſeaſons, the better to direct hys doings

Cicero Offic: Lib. 1.

Aſtronomie.

doings, both for taking paynes & rest, as occasion and circumstance doth require. Some delight in feates of Armes, therby to be better able to defend their Countreys frō the force of the enimie, and rightfully (when occasion is) to enlarge their Dominions. And many others in sundry faculties & sciences, haue both heretofore, and especially now in these later dayes, do so bestow and employ their time, that rightly they may be sayd to haue deserued the name of profitable mēbers in the cōmon wealth: so that now by cōtinuall practise, and exercising of good wittes, the world is wared finer, and growen to more perfection, not only in all the speculatiue Artes and Sciences, but also in the practicall application of the same, to Mans vse, whereof as the one doth exceedingly delighte the inward mind, in seeing the sequele of things by arte and reason, so the other in the Mecanicall and practicall application (whiche of late yeares, more than euer heeretofore hath bin vsed) dothe so pleasure and profite the world, that this time only may rightely bee called the liberall and flourishing age. For when was there euer heard of such abundance of gold and siluer (whiche no doubt being well vsed, is the greate benefite and good blessing of God to Mankind) as in these our dayes. No, Salomon himselfe, with all the pretious mettall of Ophir, which he (one only King) had in that only place, can not be comparable to the greate store of golde, and all other mettals, which dayly are digged out of the bowels of the earth, almost in all parts of the world, and now lately in the supposed hard and congealed frosen Lands, almost vnder the Poles. Yea now euery priuate mā can witnesse this with me, that he is no more contented with the wealthe and riches that his Auncestors hadde, but thinkes himselfe base minded, if by his industrie he encrease not his priuat welth proportionallie, as the whole world increaseth in common wealth, and not only of gold & siluer is such great encrease, but also of all other things, seruing as well for pleasure,

This is the flourishing age.

and

and delightes of the mind, as for the necessarie vses of mãs life. For as we are placed in these lower Elementes, firste to know and acknowledge ẏ high Creator, and then thãkefully to take the fruition of things for oure mayntenance, which are especially two, that is, meate and drinke, to susteyne the body, and couerture, to defend the same from the rigor of heate and cold, and so therby to glorifie God in his workes: what age hath bin euer hæretofore, that hath so abounded with store, not only of necessarie meates, but also of pleasant ⁊ delectable confections, to delight man withal: for whatsoeuer sundry sorte of corne, grayne, ⁊ meates former yeares haue had, we not only haue al the same in farre greater abundance, but therevnto are added thousandes of new things simple and compound, neuer hæretofore sæne or heard of. And as for couerture to defende the bodye, the matter is growen to such excellencie of Architecture and building, to such fineneſſe of cloth ⁊ silkes of all sortes and coloures, that man studieth no more to multiplye the encrease thereof, so muche as to deuise fashions, to make it serue more for ornament, than for necessarie vses. And the chiefest cause of all these effects (next after ẏ diuine Prouidence) is the searching wit of man, whiche being more curious and inquisitiue of new and strange deuises, thã hæretofore, bringeth out dayly more strange inuentions, and causeth others, through emulation, to do the like, not onely in prouiding ẏ necessary things aforesaid, but also a continual care ⁊ cõstãcie to find out other new Arts occupatiõs ⁊ faculties. For to remember one or two inuentions for al, found out of late yeares. The vse and benefite of Printing Bookes, a deuise so cõmodious ⁊ necessarie, sauing within these few yeares in respect, hath layne vtterly hid and vnknowen. The Arte of Warr is nowe growen to that excellencie, that if Achilles, Alexander the Great, Iulius Cæsar, and other, shoulde come in these later dayes, they themselues would more admire ⁊ wonder at the courages

Abundance of all things.

To what end Man is created.

Printing of Bookes.

The arte of Warre.

of our men, their engines, and their policies in warre, than the ignorant and barbarous multitude in their dayes did to them, in celebrating their ſolemnities with all the honor that might be. But to drawe neere to my purpoſed ſcope, that is, to diſcourſe of inuentions by way of diſcoueries, I ſay, that one of the excellenteſt artes that euer hath bin deuiſed, is the Arte of Nauigation, which in times paſt was ſo raw, and vnknowen, that no man durſt trauell by Sea, ſauing only alongſt the ſhore: and if by wind, currant or tẽpeſt, he were driuen, againſt his will, ſo far frõ the land, ẏ he loſt the ſight thereof, he made no other accompte, but to be caſt away, his veſſell was ſo rude, and his ſkill ſo little.

Nauigation.

In thoſe dayes they knew not the ſingular vſe and beneſite of the Loade ſtone, called in Latin *Magnes*, whiche beſides the property of drawing Iron vnto it, it directeth, and with oppoſite poyntes ſheweth two principall partes of the Worlde, the North, and the South, and that more diſtinctly, than the riſing of the Sunne doth ſhew Eaſt and Weſt (excepte it be onely in the dayes of *Aequinoctium*, which is but twice a yeare) whiche rare propertie of the Loade ſtone, if any Man deſire at large to ſee, let him put the ſayd ſtone into a round diſh, and they both ſo togyther in ſome veſſell of water, wherein they mighte ſwimme at pleaſure voluntarily, which diſh when it ſtandeth ſtill, then doe the two principall and oppoſite poyntes of the ſtone firmely and conſtantly poynt out North and South: and if before the quarters of North and South were knowen, by this experience he may find out the two principall poyntes of the ſtone, ſo that the one being knowen, the other can not be wanting. And that a man may be the better perſuaded of this effect, let him remoue or turne round the diſh after it hathe once ſtode ſtill, and he ſhall euer finde it to returne conſtantly to the ſame poynt againe. Alſo, a piller, or peece of ſteele, being but touched with the foreſaid *Magnes*, playing *Aequilibra* vpõ ſome Piramid or point, receyueth

The Stone called Magnes.

ſuch

such vertue, that it produceth like effect. Whervnto, if wood or paper in circular forme deuided into. 32. equall parts, be handsomely compacted, it will distinguishe and poynte out all parts of the Horizon, and direct into all coasts of the worlde, and that onely by the influent Spirite of the two principall pointes, respecting euer North and South. Two and thirty poynts of the compasse.

This excellent propertie and benefite of the Lodestone, I the rather remember at large, bycause some Seamen whiche knowe this rare and miraculous effecte as well as I, doe not sufficiently admire the same, bycause it is now so commonlye knowen, and yet indeede is to be preferred before all pretious stones in the worlde, whiche only tend to ornament, and haue no other vertue, whereas this serueth to so necessarie vse. The vertue of this stone, as it is not long since it was first found, so in these dayes it is like to receiue his perfection, concerning his Northeasting and Northwesting to be brought in rule, & particularly in this noble voyage of our worthy Captain Martine Frobisher, who, as you shall after vnderstande in the discourse, hath diligentlye obserued the variation of the Needle. And suche obseruations of skilfull Pylots, is the onelye waye to bring it in rule, for it passeth the reach of naturall Philosophy. The making and pricking of Cardes, the shifting of Sunne and Moone, the vse of the compasse, the houre glasse for obseruing time, instrumentes of Astronomie to take Longitudes and Latitudes of Countreys, and many other helps, are so commonly knowen of euery Mariner now adayes, that he that hathe bin twice at Sea, is ashamed to come home, if he be not able to render accompte of all these particularities. By whiche skill in Nauigation, is brought to passe, that the people of Europe can as easilye and farre more easilier make long voyages by Sea than by lande, whereby hathe come to passe, that within the memorie of man within these foure score yeares, there hathe bene moe newe Countries and regions discouered, The variation of the Needle. Newe discouerics.

than in fiue thousande yeares before, yea, more than halfe the worlde hathe bene discouered by men, that are yet (or might very well for their age be) aliue. When I name the world in this sense, I meane the vppermoste face and *Superficies* of the Earth and Sea, which vnite togither, make one Globe or Sphere. And this face of the Earth, whiche Almightie God hath giuen man as most conuenient place to inhabite in, throwe the negligence of man hathe, vntill of late dayes, layne so hidde and vnknowne, that he hathe loste the fruition, and benefit of more than halfe the earth.

A marueilous thing, that man, who hath always abhorred so muche thraldome and restrainte, and so gredily desired libertie, coulde be contented so many thousande yeres, to be shut vp in so narrow bounds. For it is to be thought, that onely such Countries in times paste haue bin known as either did bounde and hang togither, or else were separated by very narrow Seas, as are *Europa*, *Affrica*, & *Asia*, out of which, from either to other, a man maye trauaile by lande, or else shal finde in some places very narrow Seas, separating them, and so mighte saile from the one to the other, onelye by lande markes, wythoute the Arte of Nauigation, bycause the one was wythin a ken of the other.

The Weast ende of the olde worlde.

For euen the greate strength and stoutnesse of Hercules himselfe, whē out of *Gracia* Westward he had trauelled, & conquered al the Regions and Countries comming to the straight betweene *Spaine* and *Barbarie*, made accompte to haue bene at the Weast ende of the worlde, and therefore there erected two Pillers, as a perpetual monument of his fame, whiche to this daye are called *Herculea Columna*, the Pillers of Hercules, the one standing in *Spaine* of *Europe*, the other in *Affrica*, and called the straight *Fretum Herculeum*: and nowe commonlye is named the straightes of *Malega*, or *Gibraltar*. And hauing come so farre Westwarde,

ward, contēted himselfe, and said: *Non plus vltra*, no further.

Likewise Alexander Magnus out of *Macedonia* in *Greece*, passing thorow *Armenia*, *Persia* and *India*, comming to the great Riuer *Ganges*, & conquerying all these Countries (although he was perswaded, that *Asia* extended somewhat further into the East and Northeast (yet knowing them not to be verye greate Countries, and thinking them to be of small moment, erected there certaine Aultars, whiche are yet called *Ara Alexandrina*, as beyond which, no man else in those dayes had passed, or nēde to passe more Eastwarde, and this was accompted, as it were a bounder of the Easte side of the worlde, although indēde *Asia* doeth extende further. 20. degrees, and is enuironed with *Mare Eoum*, and the straight *Anian*, which our Captaine Frobisher pretendeth to finde out. The East end of the old Worlde.

Touching the South parts of the world towards *Affrica*, Ptolomeus King of *Aegipt*, a famous Cosmographer, who was more sollicite and curious in describing al the face of the Earth, than any King before him or after, (excepte of late dayes,) deliuered in plat described & knowen only 16. degrees beyond ỳ Equinoctiall to the Southwardes or pole Antartique, and that bounder was called *Montes Lunæ*, out of whiche the greate riuer *Nilus* is supposed to haue his beginning & spring. And as for the known land on the North parts of the world, *Thyle* being one of ỳ Ilands of *Orcades* (more probably than *Iseland*) was so long pronounced and continued *Vltima*, that it was estēmed a greate erroure for anye man to imagine anye lande more North than that. The ende of the old world Southward. The end of ỳ olde World Northward.

Thus haue I briefly named the foure principall bounders of the worlde, whiche was onely known from the beginning of the worlde (as some thinke) vntill within these 80. last yeres. That is the straights of *Gibraltar* or *Malega* Weastward. The East part of *Asia* beyond *Ara Alexandrina* Eastwarde. *Vltima Thyle* by *Scotlande* Northward:

and

.16. Grades beyõd ỹ Equinoctiall Southward. But these 16. degrees of South latitude, are to be vnderstoode only in the continent of Affrica, whiche extendeth not passyng .70 degrees in longitude. Therefore, whatsoeuer Countries or Regions haue since beene discouered and knowne beyonde 180. degrees in longitude. 60. degrees in North latitude, and 16. degrees in South latitude, all the commendation, honour, renoume, glorie, and fame therof, must be attributed to the Englishmen, Spaniardes, Portingales, Frenchmenne and Italians, whose valiaunt courage and high mindes, be suche, that either they alreadye haue, or shortly will discouer and searche out, euery narrowe corner of the world. By these mens valours and industries, the knowne Regions of the worlde, whiche before were diuided into three partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, and *Asia*, are now made fiue, by addition of other three. For like as the whole Massie frame of the world, being firste diuided into two principall regions, the one Elementall, the other Heauenly, the Elementall containeth foure partes, that is, the foure Elements, the Earth, the Water, the Ayre, and the Fyre: the Heauenly Region, although one yet for diuersitie of motion, may be compted two, that is, *Primum Mobile*, mouing onelye vppon the poles, Articke and Antarticke, and all the reste of Orbes and Planets, mouing vppon the poales of the Zodiacke are by this difference of motion imagined two, wherby ariseth the number of fiue substanciall partes of the world, that is, the foure Elements, and the two varieties of Orbes. So likewise the inferiour world, I meane the *Superficies* of the Earth, is also diuided into fiue partes, that is, *Europa*, *Affrica*, *Asia*, *Terra Septentrionalis*, *America*, & *Terra Australis*, whose bounders because this diuision seemeth somewhat strange, I thought good for the more particularitie, here briefly to repeate.

The greate discoueries of late yeres.

The Earthe deuided into fyue partes.

The chiefe bounders of the principall parts of the world.

Europa.

Europa is bounded on the Weast side with oure Weaste Ocean: on the South side wyth *Mare Mediterraneum*: on the East with *Mare Aegeum*, *Pontus Euxinus*, and the riuer *Tanais*, folowing the Meridian thereof Northwarde: On the North side it was thoughte sometime to be bounded with Ilandes, *Hebrides*, *Orcades*, and *Hyperboreti montes* in *Sarmatia* of Europe. But nowe, by the nauigation of the Englishemen, the boundes are extended vnto that Sea, whiche compasseth Norway, Laplande, and Moscouia.

Affrica.

Affrica is bounded Westwarde with the Sea *Atlanticum*, Southward with the South Ocean, passing by Cape d'buona Speranza, Eastwarde with the red Sea, and Northwarde by the Sea *Mediterraneum*.

Asia.

Asia is bounded on the South side with the South Ocean, on the Easte side with *Mare Eoum*, and the straighte *Anian*, on the North side with the Scithian Sea, on the Weaste side with the Meridian of the riuer *Tanais*, & parte of the Sea *Mediterraneum*, as *Pontus Euxinus*, *Mare Egeum*, *Sinus Issicus*, and the red Sea.

Terra Septentrionalis.

Terra Septentrionalis is diuided from *Asia* by the Scythian Sea, from *Europe* by the North Sea aboute *Iseland*, called in times past *Mare Congelatum*, the frosen Sea, and frō *America* is deuided by Frobishers straits. It lyeth rounde about the Pole Artike, & is included by a Paralell, passing aboute .70. degrees in North latitude, as it is also more at large described in Mercators and Ortelius vniuersall Mappes.

This parte of the world hath beene most or onely made knowen by the Englishmens industrie. For as Mercator mentioneth out of a probable Author, there was a Frier

of *Oxforde*, a greate Mathmatician, who himselfe went verye farre North, aboue. 200. yeares agoe, and with an Astrolabe described almoste all the lande aboute the Pole, finding it diuided into foure partes or Ilandes, by foure greate gutters, indraftes, or channels, running violently, and deliuering themselues into a mostrous receptacle, and swallowing sincke, with suche a violent force and currant, that a Shippe beyng entred neuer so little within one of these foure indraftes, cannot be holden backe by the force of any great winde, but runneth in headlong by that deepe swallowing sincke into the bowels of the earth. He reporteth, that the Southweast parte of that lande, is a fruitfull, and a holesome soyle. The Northeast part (in respect of England) is inhabited with a people called Pygmæi, whyche are not at the vttermoste aboue foure foote highe. One of these foure greate monstrous gulfes with hys violent raging course, followeth the Meridian of the fortunate Ilandes, and receiueth the Ocean with three mouths, and is frosen ouer three moneths in the yeare, and is. 37. leagues in breadth: the nexte Eastwarde beyonde the Ilande *Vegats*, is at 110. degrees in longitude, and receiueth the East Ocean with fiue mouths, and beyng narrowe and swifte, is neuer frosen. The third is at. 190. degrées in longitude, & receiueth the East Oceã with nineteen receits. The fourth is at. 280. degrées in longitude. All these indraftes & raging channels, runne directly towards a point vnder the Pole, where is also said to be a monstrous gret Mountain of wõderful gret height, & about. 35. leagues in cõpasse at the fot.

Guilielmus Postellus saith, that here vnder and aboute the Pole is beste habitation for man, and that they euer haue continuall daye, and know not what night or darkenesse meaneth. But this semeth contrary to the principles of the Sphere, whyche alloweth well that they shoulde see the Sunne halfe a yeare togither without any night. During the time of his being in the North signes from the one

Equinoctium

Equinoctium to the other, yet, that in ẏ other halfe they shold haue continuall night without any day. But I thinke Postellus (being a good Astronomer) doubted nothing of ẏ reason of ẏ sphere, but meaneth ẏ for their great twilights, & ẏ high swelling of ẏ erth, & ẏ high moũtaine vnder the Pole, they haue continual light: but hereof you shal heare more at large hereafter in this treatise, whẽ I speake of the temperature of ẏ North Regions. This so particular a description of ẏ land & countries lying about the Pole, argueth, ẏ this *Oxford* Frier toke great paines therein, and inducth great probabilitie & likelihood of ẏ truth therof, because he obserued so diligently by measure, ẏ bredth of the mouthes, what time, and how long they continued frosen, & wt how many mouths or receipts euery one of them receiued the Ocean.

Upõ ẏ bounds & descriptiõ of this part of ẏ erth, I haue ẏ lõger staid, because I fynd it discouered only by the English nation. And although ẏ greatest part herof was made knowen 200: & odde yeres past, yet some bounders thereof were described & set out by ẏ trauel of S. Hugh Willoby Knight, an Englishman, who ventured & lost his life in ẏ cause, & so died an honorable death, & with him Ric. Chancelor, chiefe Pilot in that voyage, in *An.* 1554. who discouered & founde out, ẏ *Norway* & *Lapland*. &c. conioyned not to *Groneland*, or any part of ẏ Northern regions, as one firme & continent, but ẏ by sea a man might trauel to ẏ country of *Moscouia*, & a gret way more Estward, as far as the gret riuer *Obby*. Also oure worthy General Ca. Frobisher in his. 3. last voiages, wher of we are briefly to entreat in these. 3. bœks, hath discouered & described a gret part of ẏ Southwest boũds therof, & meneth (God willing) not only to describe the one halfe therof in going to *Cataia* by ẏ Northwest, but also to put in triall, whether he may return into Englãd by the Northeast, & so also to discribe ẏ other part, which to do, is one of ẏ waighties matters of the world, & a thing ẏ wil cause other Princes to admire ẏ fortunate state, & ẏ gret valor of ẏ English

But to retourne againe to the bounding of the other parts of the worlde.

America. *America* an Ilande is included on the East side with the Sea *Antartique*: On the Weast side with *Mare del Sur*, or *Mare Pacificum*: On the South side it is bounded wyth the straight of Magellanus: and on the North with Frobishers straights.

Terra Australis. *Terra Australis* seemeth to be a great firme land, lying vnder and aboute the South pole, being in many places a fruitefull soyle, and is not yet thorowly discouered, but onlye seene and touched on the North edge therof, by the trauaile of the Portingales and Spaniards, in their voyages to their East and Weast *Indies*.

It is included almost by a Paralell, passing at. 40. degrees in South latitude, yet in some places it reacheth into the Sea with greate Promontories euen vnto the Tropicke *Capricornus*. Onely these partes of it are beste knowen, as ouer against *Capo d'buona Speranza* (where the Portingales see Popingayes commonly of a wonderfull greatnesse,) and againe it is knowen at the South side of the straight of Magellanus, and is called *Terra del Fuego*.

It is thoughte this Southlande, about the pole Antartike, is farre bigger than the North land aboute the pole Artucke: but whether it be so or not, we haue no certaine knowledge, for we haue no particular description hereof, as we haue of the lande vnder and aboute the North pole.

Thus I haue briefly butted & bounded out all the parts of the Earth, according vnto thys latter diuision into fiue parts. Which, that it might be more apparant & sensible to euery mans vnderstãding, I haue hereunto adioyned an vniuersall Map, wherein my minde was to make knowne to the eye what Countries haue bene discouered of late yeares, and what before of olde time. The olde knowne partes haue their bounds traced and drawen with whole lines,

lines, the newe discouered Countries haue their bounds drawen with points or broken lines, whereby the Reader shall at the firste sight see both the shape and fashion of the whole vniuersall face of the Earth, compared all together, and also all the seuerall partes thereof, whether they were of old time discouered, or of late yeares, the which Mappe, though it be roughly framed, without degrees of Longitude or Latitude, yet is it sufficient for the purpose it was ordeyned, for herein, as in all the rest of this discourse, of the three voyages of our worthy Generall Captayne Frobisher, my intente is, more to sette out simply the true and playne proceeding and handling of the whole matter, than to vse circumstance of many words, or fine eloquent phrases, wherein if I shoulde once goe about to entangle my selfe, it would doe nothing else, but bewray my owne ignorance, and lacke of Schole skill. Therefore, of me there is nothing else to be loked for, but such playne talke and writing, as Souldyers and Marriners doe vse in their dayly meetings and voyages, and this of necessitie must anye man vse, that will deale with suche a matter as this is, although he were curious to the contrarie.

By this discourse and Mappe, is to be seene, the valiante courages of men in this later age, within these. 80. yeares, that haue so muche enlarged the boundes of the Worlde, that now we haue twice and thrice so muche scope for our earthlie peregrination, as we haue hadde in times past, so that nowe men neede no more contentiously to striue for roume to build an house on, or for a little turffe of ground, of one acre or two, when greate Countreys, and whole Worldes, offer and reache out themselues, to them that will first voutsafe to possesse, inhabite, and till them. Yea, there are Countreys yet remayning without Inhabitors and possessors, whiche are fertile to bring forth all manner of corne and grayne, infinite sortes of lande Cattell, as Horse, Elephantes, Kine, Sheepe, great varietie of fowling

Fowles of the ayre, as Phesants, Partridge, Quayle, Popingeys, Ostridges &c. infinite kinde of fruts, as Almonds, Dates, Quinces, Pomgranats, Orynges, &c. holesome medicinable, and delectable. Greate varietie of floures continuallie springing. Winter and Sommer beautifull, for couloure odoriferous, and comfortable. Abundance of faire hilles and valleys, furnished with all maner woddes, and pleasante riuers. Millions of newe fashions, and strange beastes and fishes, both in Sea and fresh waters. Mountaines bringing forth all maner of Mettals, as gold, siluer, yron. &c. All sorts of pretious stones and spices, in al which land wanteth nothing that may be desired, eyther for pleasure, profite, or necessarie vses, which sundry Countreys, to possesse and obteine, as it is an easie thing, so would I not haue our Englishe Nation to be slacke therein, least perhappes agayne they ouerthwte themselues, in refusing occasion offered, as it was in the time of King Henry the seauenth, when all the West Indies were firste profered to the Englishmen, to be giuen into their handes, whiche they little regarding, was afterward offered to the Spanyardes, who presently accepted the occasion, and now enioy the infinite treasure and commoditie thereof. I would not wishe Englishmen to be newe vnlike themselues, for in all the later discoueries the Englishe nation hath bin as forward, as any other. As firste, by their Nauigations Northeastward, the boũds of Europe, wer made perfect on the North syde, for Ptolomie, Strabo, and al other Geographers leste it described but onely to the Ilandes Orcades in Irelande, and Hyperboreos Montes in Sarmatia, and finding the land on the North side of Germany, Poland, Moscouia, and Asia, to extend Northward, they left it confusedly, & knew not whether it reached to the Pole, as one firme lande, or whether it were deuided by some Sea they knew not. But this doubt hath long sithe bin dissolued, by the valiant attempt of S. Hugh Willoughby Knight, who (as I said before) in this noble discoueric, died an honorable death, & the

voyage

voyage hath since bin perfected by ẏ two brethren the Borowes, & other valiant yong mẽ of our time Eastward, beyonde ẏ great Riuer Obij, as farre as ẏ Empire of ẏ great Cam or Cane of Tartaria, as appeareth in my general Map by ẏ pricked boũds therof. That voyage was then take in hand, of ẏ valiant knight, with pretẽce to haue gone Eastward to the rich Coũtrey of Cataya, & was groũded briefely vpon these reasons. First, bicause ther was a Unicornes horne found vpon the coast of Tartaria by the Riuer Obij, which (said he) was like by no other ways to come thither, but frõ India or Cataya, where the saide Unicornes are only foũd, & that by some sea bringing it thither. Also a fisherma of Tartaria reported, ẏ he sailed verye farre South eastward, & found no end of sea, or likelyhode therof. Lastly, a Tartarian, inhabiting nere ẏ Scithian Sea, reported such a streame and currant to runne there cõtinually towards the West, that if you cast any thing therein, it would presently be caried out of your sight towards the West, whereby necessarily foloweth, ther should be some passage to some larger sea, wherin this cõtinual streame might emptie it self. And by ẏ experience of this voyage, it was found, ẏ the frosen Zones were not frosen, but habitable and nauigable, a thing ẏ almost all the old Philosophers did deny, & went about with sundry reasons to impugne, for in this voyage to Moscouia, our men passed beyond. 72. degrees in North Latitude, wheras ẏ frosen Zone beginneth at. 66 degrees & a halfe. This enterprise, although it take not effect, to find ẏ passage to Cataya Eastward, because ẏ worthy knight, the chiefe Author therof, dyed in ẏ way thither, yet hath it bin very benefitiall to England, in finding out ẏ trade to S. Nicholas, both for ẏ maintenance of ẏ Nauie, & the verely profit is reaped therby, the which voyage is knowẽ to be more dãgerous & painful, thã any ẏ Spanyards or Portugals haue euer dealt in, for they being borne in a somewhat hote coũtrey, hapned to deale with easie voyages, although they were lõg out, not much differing frõ their own tẽperature.

And

And I thinke, a man mighte be bolde to saye, that in all their long voyages, to the East and West Indies, they were neuer so muche distressed and oppressed with so infinite numbers, and sundrie kindes of dangers, as oure valiante Generall Captayne Frobisher, and his companye were in euery one of these his three voyages, as readyng it, you shall understand more at large. And yet they couragiously persist and continue on their purposed enterprise, and will not surceasse, vntill they haue (God willing) found oute that long wished passage to Cataya, to the euerlasting renoume, glorie, and fame of the English nation.

Also, the valor of the English men, did first of all discouer and finde out all that part of America, whiche nowe is called Baccalaos: for Sebastian Cabot, an Englishe man, borne in Bristow, was by commandement of kyng Henry the seauenth, in Anno. 1508. furnished with shipping, munition, and men, and sayled along all that tract, pretending to discouer the passage to Cataya, and went alande in many places, and brought home sundry of the people, and manye other things of that Countrey, in token of possession, beeing (I say) the firste Christians that euer there sette foote on land.

Also, the sayde Englishman Cabot, did first discouer at the procurement of the king of Spayne, all that other porte of America, adioyning nerte beyond Brasill, lying aboute the famous Riuer called Rio de la plata.

Also, the English men haue made sundrye voyages to Guinea and Bynny, although the Spanyardes, and Portugalles, bycause of their neere dwelling thereunto, get thyther the firste starte of them, and there preuented them in building Townes and Castels, whereby appeareth, that the English nation, by their long and dangerous Nauigations, haue diligently and paynefullie searched out by sea, the temperature of all the Zones, whether they were burning, frosen, hot, colde, or indifferent, euen from the Pole Artike,

Article, to the Equinoctiall, and crossing it also, passed beyonde the Tropicke of Capricorne, and returned agayne. And therefore, as we are inferioure to no other nation, in making greate and long voyages by Sea, so knowe I no Nation comparable vnto vs, in taking in hande long trauels and voyages by lande. For what Nation is it, that hath euer had such a long trade by land, as is the Englishmens into Persia, which besides two Monethes sayling by Sea, along the Weast and Northerne coastes of Norwey, and Lapland, by Wardhouse, vnto the Bay of Saint Nicholas, it remayneth more in voyage by land and fresh riuers, aboute three thousande Englishe myles: for from the Merchantes house at Saint Nicholas, by the Riuer Duina and Sughana, to the Citie Volugda, is compted seauen hundred English miles, from thence to the Citie Yearuslane, standing vpon the great Riuer Molga, trauelling by only land, is reckned about. 140. miles, where the Merchants making new Shipping for the freshe Riuer Volga, goe Eastwarde about. 700. myles: then the sayde Riuer Volga turning agayne South by many windings, at the last by the greate Citie Astracan, deliuereth it selfe into the South side of the Sea Caspium, that tract being aboue nine hundred miles: then after in two or three dayes, with a good winde crossing the Caspium Sea, they arriue at a port named Bilbill, where after by lande iourneying with Camels in one and twenty dayes, being almost. 600 myles, they come to the famous Citie of Tauris or Teuris, being the greatest Citie of Persia, for trade of Merchandise. This long and paynefull voyage by land, was taken in hand by a worthy Gentleman Maister Anthony Ienkenson, who made therof a Plat, with the firste particular description that I haue seene of the whole Countrey of Moscouia, whiche is yet extant, and therefore the Englishmen are to be preferred before all other Nations, in making long voyages by lande. The Spanyards and Portugalles vndoubtedly are worthye

immortal fame and glorie, for their greate enterprises, and good successe, they haue therein: yet haue they neuer seene nor hard such straunge and extraordinarie accidents of the Sphere, as hath happened vnto the Englishmen. For neyther Spaniarde nor Portugal, euer sawe in all their long voyages, Sunne and Mone to make whole and perfect reuolutions aboue the Horizon, as our men yearely do see in their voyage to Moscouia, where when they abide any time at Wardehouse, they see the Sunne goe continually aboue ground, the space of aboue two moneths together, where if they take no great heede, they shal not know what day of the moneth it is, after the order of our Calender, for that they haue no nights. But yet because once euerye 24. houres, the Sunne draweth neare to the Horizon in the North parts, it is there commonly shadowed with vapours and thicke fogges, whiche vsually rise from the Earth, and seeme a little to shadowe the bodye of the Sunne: and that lowest approching of the Sunne to ỹ Earthward, they counte night, and so make good ynough reckning of the days of the moneth, according to our vsuall fashion. But one inconuenience there is, that dismayeth and deterreth moste men, (though they be of valiant courage) from taking in hande large voyages, eyther by sea or by lande, and that is, the newe and vncustomed elements, and the extreme ayres, of hot & cold, whereby (as some think) if they trauel far Northward, they shall be frosen to death, in the harde congealed & frosen sea: and again, if they trauel far toward the South, they feare they should be parched and broyled to death with the extreme heate of the middle burnyng: or else if perhaps they escape aliue, yet at least they shold be burned as black as a cole, as the Indians or Black Moores there are & thys to beleeue they are partlye perswaded by the sight of those Indians, and partlye by the persuasions of certaine Philosophers, who went about with reasons to proue, ỹ betwéen the 2. Tropicks was no dwelling or being, for the extreme heate,

heate, the Sunne beating on them continuallye: neyther neare eyther Pole, for the extreme frostes, colde, and snow, whiche continuallye hath there (from the beginning of the worlde as some thinke) increased, the Sunne being so farre distante from them. Which opinion of some, bycause it importeth very much, I thought good here to do my indeuour to refell, both bycause I know the contrarie, by my owne experience, and also for that I finde the course of the Sunne in Zodiacke, which God hath ordayned to giue light & life to all things, can induce no such kinde of extremitie: and so lastly to confirme all partes of the worlde to be habitable.

Experiences and reasons of the Sphere, to proue al partes of the world habitable, and thereby to confute the position of the fiue Zones.

FIrst it may be gathered by experience of our Englishmen in *An.* 1553. for Captain Windam made a voyage with Merchandise to *Guinea*, & entred so far within the *Torrida Zona*, that he was within 3. or 4. degrées of the Equinoctial, & abiding there certain moneths, returned hõ gain.

Also the Englishmen made another voyage verye prosperous & gainfull, *An.* 1554 to ỹ coasts of *Binin*, lying East frõ *Guinea*, being within 5. degrées of ỹ Equinoctial. And yet it is reported of a truth, that al ỹ tract frõ *Cape de las Palmas* trending by *C. de tres puntas* alongst by *Benin* vntil the Ile of Saint Thomas (which is perpendicular vnder the Equinoctial) al ỹ whole Bay is more subiect to many blowing and smothering heates, with infectious and contagious ayres, than any other place in al *Torrida Zona*: and the cause therof is some accidents in ỹ land. For it is most certain, ỹ mountaines, Seas, woods, and lakes, &c. may cause through their sundrie kind of situation, sundry straunge & extraordinarie effectes, whych the reason of the clyme otherwise would not giue. I mention these voyages of oure Englishemenne, not so muche to proue that *Torrida Zona* may be,

and is inhabited, as to ſhew their readyneſſe in attempting long and dangerous Nauigations. We alſo among vs in England, haue blacke Moores, Ethiopians, out of all partes of Torrida Zona, whiche after a ſmall continuance, can wel endure the colde of our Countrey, and why ſhould not we as well abide the heate of their Countrey. But what ſhoulde I name anye more experiences, ſeyng that all the coaſtes of Guynea and Bynnin are inhabited of Portugals, Spanyardes, French, and ſome Engliſhmen, and there haue built Caſtels and Townes. Onely this I will ſay to the Merchants of London, that trade yerely to Marochus, it is very certayne, that the greateſt part of the burning Zone, is farre more temperate and cole, than the Countrey of Marochus, as ſhall appeare by theſe reaſons and experiences folowing. For let vs firſt conſider the breadth and bigneſſe of this burning Zone, which as euery man knoweth, is. 47. Degrees eache Tropicke, whiche are the bounders thereof, being. 23. degrees and a halfe diſtant frō the Equinoctiall. Imagin againe two other Paralels, on eache ſide the Equinoctiall one, eyther of them diſtant from the Equinoctiall about twentie Degrees, whiche Paralels maye be deſcribed eyther of them twice a yeare by the Sunne, being in the firſte Degrees of Gemini the eleuenth of May, and in Leo the thirtenth of July, hauing North Latitude. And agayne, the Sunne beeyng in the firſt Degrees of Sagittarius, the twelfth of Nouember, and in Aquarius the ninth of Januarye, hauyng South Latitude, I am to proue by experience and reaſon, that all that diſtance, included betweene theſe two Paralels laſt named, conteyning fortye Degrees in Latitude, goyng rounde aboute the earthe, according to Longitude, is not onely habitable, but the ſame moſt frutefull and delectable, and that if anye extremitie of heate bee, the ſame not to bee within the ſpace of twentye Degrees of the Equinoctiall on eyther ſyde, but onely vnder and about

about the two Tropickes, and so proportionally the nearer you do approche to either Tropicke, the more you are subiect to extremitie of heate (if any suche be) and so Marochus being scituate but .6. or .7. degrées from the Tropicke of Cancer, shall be more subiect to heate, than any place vnder or neare the Equinoctiall line.

And first by the experience of sundrie men, yea thousãds, Trauailers and Merchauntes, to the East and Weast *Indies* in manye places both directly vnder, and harde by the Equinoctiall, they with one consent affirme, that it aboundeth in the middest of *Torrida Zona* with all maner of grain, hearbes, grasse, fruite, wood, and cattell, that we haue here, and thousandes other sortes, farre more holesome, delectable, and pretious, than anye wee haue in these Northerne climates, as very well shall appeare to him that wil reade the Historyes and Nauigations of suche as haue trauelled *Arabia, India, intra* and *extra Gangem*, the Ilandes *Moluccæ, America. &c.* which all lye about ỳ middle of ỳ burning Zone, where it is truely reported, that the great hearbes, as are Radishe, Lettuce, Colewortes, Borage, and suche like, doe ware ripe, greater, more sauerie and delectable in taste than ours, within firetéene dayes after the sæde is sowen. Wheat being sowed the first of Februarie, was foũd ripe the firste of May, and generally, where it is lesse fruitefull, the Wheate will be ripe the fourth Moneth after the sæde is sowne, and in some places will bring forth an eare as bigge as the wreste of a mans arme, containing .1000. graines. Beanes, Pease, &c. are there ripe twice a peare. Also grasse being cutte downe, will growe vppe in fire dayes aboue one foote highe. If our cattell be transported thither, within a small time their yong ones become of bigger stature, and more fatte than euer they would haue bin in these Countries. There are founde in euerie wood in great numbers, suche timber trées as twelue men holding handes together are not able to fadome. And to be short, all they that

haue bene there, with one conſent affirme, that there are the goodlyeſt greene Meddowes and playnes, the faireſte mountaines, couered with all ſortes of trees & fruites, the faireſt vallies, the goodlieſt pleaſaunt freſh riuers, ſtoared with infinite kinde of fiſhes, the thickeſt woods, greene and bearing fruite al the whole yeare, that are in al the worlde. And as for golde, ſiluer, and al other kinde of Metals, al kind of ſpices, and delectable fruites, both for delicacie, & health, are there in ſuch aboundance, as hitherto they haue bene thought to haue bene bred no where elſe, but there. And in concluſion, it is now thought, that no where elſe but vnder the Equinoctiall, or not farre from thence, is the earthlye Paradiſe, and the only place of perfection in this worlde. And that the things may ſeeme the leſſe ſtraunge, bycauſe it hath bin accompted of the old Philoſophers, that there could nothing proſper, for the extreme heate of the Sunne continually going ouer their heades in the Zodiacke, I thoughte good here to alleage ſuche naturall cauſes as to me ſeeme verie ſubſtanciall and ſure reaſons. Firſt you are to vnderſtande, that the Sunne doeth worke his more or leſſe heate in theſe lower parts by two meanes, the one is by the kind of Angle that the Sun beames doeth make with the earth, as in all *Torrida Zona*, it maketh perpendicularly righte Angles, in ſome place or other at noone, and towardes the two Poles verie oblique and vneuen Angles. And the other meane is the longer or ſhorter continuaunce of the Sunne aboue the Horizon. So that whereſoeuer theſe two cauſes do moſt concurre, there is moſte exceſſe of heate: and when the one is wanting, the rigor of the heat is leſſe. For though the Sunne beames do beate perpendicularly vpon any region ſubiect vnto it, if it hath no continuaunce or abode aboue the Horizon, to worke his operation in, there can no hote effect proceede. For nothing can be don in a momente. And this ſeconde cauſe, *mora ſolis ſupra Horizontem*, the time of the Sunnes abiding aboue the Horizon, the old Philoſophers

phers neuer remẽbred, but regarded only the manner of angles, ẏ the Sun beames made with the Horizon, which if they were equall and right, the heate was the greater, as in *Torrida Zona:* if they were vnequall & oblique, the heat was the lesse, as towardes both poles, which reason is very good & substancial: for the perpendicular beames reflect and reuerberate in themselues, so that the heate is doubled, euery beame striking twice, & by vniting are multiplied, and continue strong in forme of a Columne. But in our latitude of 50. & 60. degrées, the Sun beams descend oblique & slanting wise, & so striketh but once & departeth, and therefore oure heate is the lesse, for any effect that the angle of the Suns beames make. Yet, because we haue a longer continuaunce of the Sunnes presence aboue our Horizon than they haue vnder the Equinoctiall, by whiche continuaunce the heate is increased, for it shineth to vs. xvj or. xviij. houres sometime, when it continueth with them but twelue houres alwayes.

And againe, oure night is very shorte, wherein colde vapors vse to abound, being but. 6. or. 8. houres long, wheras theirs is alwayes twelue houres long, by which two aduãtages of long dayes and shorte nights, thoughe we wante the equalitie of Angle, it commeth to passe, that in Sommer oure heate here is as greate as theirs is there, as hath bin proued by experience, and is nothing dissonant from good reason.

Therefore, whosoeuer wil rightly way the force of colde & heate in any region, muste not onelye consider the Angle that the Sunne beames make, but also the continuaunce of the same aboue the Horizon. As firste to them vnder the Equinoctiall the Sunne is twice a yeare at none in their Zenith perpendicular ouer their heades, & therefore during the. ij. houres of those two dayes the heat is very vrgent, & so perhaps it will be in. 4. or. 5. dayes more, an houre euerye

daye,

daye vntill the Sunne in his proper motion, haue crossed the Equinoctiall, so that this extreame heate caused by the perpendicular Angle of the Sunne beames, endureth but two houres of two dayes, in a yeare. But if anye man say the Sunne maye scalde a good while, before and after it come to the Meridian, so farre forthe as reason leadeth, I am content to allowe it, and therefore I will measure and proportion the Sunnes heate, by comparing the Angles there, with the Angles made here in England, bicause this temperature is best knowen vnto vs. As for example, the .11. daye of Marche, when vnder the Equinoctiall it is halfe an houre paste eight of the clocke in the morning, the Sunne will be in the East, bycause there it ariseth alwayes at six of the clocke, and moueth euerye houre 15. degrees aboue ỹ Horizon, and so high verye neare wil it be with vs at *London* the saide .11. of March at noone. And therfore loke what force the Sunne hath with vs at noone, the .11. of March, the same force hath it vnder the Equinoctiall at halfe houre paste eight in the morning, or rather lesse force vnder the Equinoctiall. For with vs the Sunne hadde bene alreadye fire houres aboue the Horizon, and so had purified and clensed all the vapours, and thereby hys force encreased at noone, but vnder the Equinoctiall, the Sunne hauing been vppe but. $2\frac{1}{2}$ houres hadde sufficient to doe, to purge & consume the colde and moyste vapoures of the long night, and as yet had wrought no effect of heate. And therefore I may boldely pronounce, that there is muche lesse heate at halfe houre past eight vnder the Equinoctiall, than is with vs at noone (*a fortiori.*) Butte in Marche, wee are not onelye contented to haue the Sunne shining, but we greately desire the same. Likewise the .11. of June, the Sunne in one Meridian is .62. degrees highe at London: and vnder the Equinoctiall it is so high after .10. of the clocke, and seeing then it is beneficiall with vs *a fortiori*, it is beneficial to them after .10. of the clocke.

And

And thus haue we measured the force of the Suns greatest heate, the hottest dayes in the yeare, vnder the Equinoctiall, that is, in March and September, from fiue tyll after tenne of the clocke in the morning, and from two vntill sunne set. And this is concluded, by respecting only the first cause of heate, which is the consideration of the Angle of ẏ Sunne beames, by a certaine similitude, that whereas the sunne shineth neuer aboue twelue houres, more than eight of them would be cole and pleasaunt euẽ to vs, much more to them that are acquainted alwayes with suche warme places. So there remayneth lesse than foure houres of anye excessiue heate, ẏ that only in the two sommer dayes of the yeare, that is, the eleuenth of March, and the fourtẽnth of September, for vnder the Equinoctiall they haue two sommers, in March, and September, which are our spring and Autumne: and likewise two winters, in June, and December, which are our Sommer and Winter, as may well appeare to him that hath onelye tasted the principles of the Sphere. But if the sunne be in eyther Tropicke, for approching neare therevnto, then may we more easilye measure the force of his Meridian altitude, that it striketh vpon the Equinoctial. As for example, the twelfth of June, the sunne will be in the first degrẽ of Cancer. Then loke what force the heate of the sunne hath vnder the Equinoctiall, ẏ same force and greater, it hath in all that Paralel, where the Pole is eleuated betwẽne 47. and 48. degrẽs. And therefore *Paris* in *Fraunce*, the 12. daye of Julye sustayneth more heate of the Sunne, than Saint Thomas Ilande lying nere the same Meridian, doth likewise at none, or the Ilandes *Taprobana*, *Molucca*, or the firme lande of *Peru* in *America*, which al lye vnderneath the Equinoctial. For vpon the 12. day of June aforesayd, the sunne beames at none doe make an Isocheles Triangle, whose *Vertex* is the Center of the Sunne, the *Basis* a lyne extended from Saint Thomas Ilande, vnder the Equinoctiall, vnto *Paris* in *Fraunce*, neare

the ſame Meridian: therfore the two Angles of the Baſe, muſte nedes be equall *p. 5. primi, Ergo* the force of the heate equall, if there were no other cauſe, than the reaſon of the Angle, as the olde Philoſophers haue appointed. But bycauſe at *Paris* the Sun riſeth two houres before it riſeth to them vnder the Equinoctiall, & ſetteth likewiſe two houres after thē, by means of the obliquity of the Horizō, in which time of the Sunnes preſence .4. houres in one place, more thā the other, it worketh ſome effect more in the one place than in the other, & being of equall height at none, it muſte then nedes follow to be more hote in the Paralell of *Paris*, than it is vnder the Equinoctiall. Alſo this is an other reaſon, that when the Sun ſetteth to them vnder the Equinoctiall, it goeth very deep & lowe vnder their Horizon, almoſt euen to their *Antipodes*, whereby their twylights are very ſhorte, and their nightes are made verye extreame darke and long, and ſo the moyſture and coldeneſſe of the long nightes, wonderfully encreaſeth, ſo that at length the Sun riſing, can hardly in many houres conſume and driue away the colde humoures and moyſt vapours of the nighte paſte, which is cleane contrarye in ỹ Paralel of *Paris*: For ỹ Sun goeth vnder their Horizon but verye little, after a ſloping ſorte, whereby their nights are not verye darke, but lightſome, as loking into the North in a cleare night withoute cloudes, it doeth manifeſtlye appeare, their twilightes are long, for the Paralel Cancer cutteth not the Horizon of *Paris* at right angles, (but at angles very vneuen, and vnlike) as it doth the Horizon of the Equinoctiall. Alſo the Sommer day at *Paris*, is ſixteene houres long, and the nighte but eight: where contrariwiſe, vnder the Equinoctial, the day is but twelue houres long, and ſo long is alſo the nighte, in what ſoeuer Paralell the Sunbeame therefore loke what odde and difference of proportion there is betweene the Sunnes abode aboue the Horizon in *Paris*, and the abode it hath vnder the Equinoctiall, (it being in Cancer) the ſame

In June is greater heat at Paris than vnder the Equinoctial.

The Twylights are ſhorter, and the nights darker, vnder the Equinoctial than at *Paris*.

propor-

proportion woulde seeme to be betweẽ the heate of the one place and heate of the other: for other things (as the angle of the whole acke of the Sunnes progresse that day in both places) are equall.

But vnder the Equinoctiall, the presence and abode of the Sunne aboue the Horizon, is equall to his absence, and abode vnder the Horizon, eache being twelue houres. And at *Paris*, the continuaunce and abode of the Sunne is aboue the Horizon sirtæne houres long, and but eight hours absence, whiche proportion is double, from whiche, if the proportion of the equalitie be subtraded to find the difference, there will remaine stil a double proportion, whereby it seemeth to followe, that in June the heate at *Paris* were double to the heate vnder the Equinoctiall. For (as I haue saide) the angle of the Sunne beames, are in all pointes equall, and the cause of difference is, *Mora Solis supra Horizontem*, the staye of the Sunne in the one Horizon more than in the other. Therefore, whosoeuer coulde finde out in what proportion the angle of the Sunne beames heateth, and what encrease the Sunnes continuaunce doeth adde therevnto, it might expressly be sette downe, what force of heate and colde is in all regions.

Thus you partely see by comparing a Clymate to vs well knowne, and familiarlye acquainted by lyke height of the Sunne in bothe places, that vnder the Equinoctiall in June, is no excessiue heate, but a temperate ayre rather tending to colde. For as they haue there for the moste parte a continuall moderate heate, so yet sometime they are a little pinched wyth colde, and vse the benefite of Fyre as well as wee, especiallye in the euenyng when they goe to bedde, for as they lye in hanging beddes tyed faste in the vpper parte of the house, so wyll they haue fyres made on both sides their bed, of whych two fires, ỹ one they deuise superstitiouslye to driue awaye Spyrites, and the

They vse and haue neede of fire vnder the Equinoctiall.

other to kéep away from them the coldenesse of the nights.

Also in manye places of *Torrida Zona*, especially in the higher landes somewhat mountainous, the people a little shrincke at the colde, and are often forced to prouide themselues clothing, so that ẏ Spaniards haue found in the West *Indies*, many people clothed, especially in Winter, whereby appeareth, that with their heate, there is colde intermingled, else would they neuer prouide this remedy of clothing, which to them is rather a griefe & trouble than otherwise. For when they go to warres, they wil putte off al their apparell, thinking it to be combersome, and will alwayes goe naked, that they thereby mighte bée more nymble in their fight. Some there be that thinke the middle Zone extreme hote, bycause ẏ people of ẏ Countrie can liue withoute clothing, wherein they childishly are deceiued, for oure clime rather tendeth to extreamitie of colde, bicause we cannot liue without clothing: for this our dubble lining & furring, & wearing so many cloths, is a remedy against extremitie, & argueth not ẏ goodnesse of ẏ habitation, but inconuenience & iniury of cold: & that is rather ẏ moderate, tẽperate, & delectable habitation, where none of these troublesome things are required, but that we may liue naked & bare, as nature bringeth vs forth. Others again imagine ẏ midle Zone to be extreme hote, bycause the people of *Affrica*, especially ẏ Ethiopians, are so cole blacke, & their haire like woll curled shor, t which blacknesse & crooked haire, they suppose to come only by ẏ parching heate of ẏ Sun, which how it should be possible I cannot sée. For euẽ vnder ẏ Equinoctiall in *America*, & in ẏ East *Indies*, & in the Ilãds *Molucca*, ẏ people are not blacke, but white, with lõg haire vncurled as we haue, so that if the Ethiopians blackneſſe came by the heate of the Sun, why should not those *Americans* and *Indians* also bée as blacke as they, séeyng the Sunne is equally distant frõ them both, they abiding in one paralel: for the conca ue and cõuexe *Superficies* of ẏ Orbe of the Sun is concentrike, and equidistant

ẽquidistant to ẏ earth, except any man should imagine somwhat of *Aux Solu*, & *Oppositum*, whiche indifferently may be applied aswel to ẏ one place, as to the other. But ẏ same is thought to giue no otherwise heate, but by way of angle in reflection, not by his néerenesse, for throughout all Africa, yea in the middest of ẏ middle, and in al other places, vpon ẏ tops of Moũtains, there lyeth cõtinuall Snow, which is néerer to the Orbe of the Sunne, than the people are in the valley, by so muche as the height of these Mountaynes amount vnto, and yet the Sunne notwithstanding his nerenesse, can not melt the Snow, for want of conuenient place of reflections. Also the middle region of the Ayre, where all the Hayle, Frost, and Snowe is engendred, is néerer vnto the Sunne than the earth is, and yet there continueth perpetuall colde, bycause there is nothing that the Sunnes beames may reflect against, whereby appeareth the néerenesse of the body of ẏ Sunne worketh nothing. Therfore to returne again to the blacke Moores, I my selfe haue séene an Ethiopian as blacke as a cole broughte into Englande, who taking a faire Englishe woman to Wife, begatte a Sonne in all respectes as blacke as the Father was, although England were his natiue Countrey, & an English woman his Mother: whereby it séemeth this blacknesse procéedeth rather of some naturall infection of that man, whiche was so strong, that neyther ẏ nature of the Clime, neyther the good complexion of the Mother concurring, coulde any thing alter, and therefore we can not impute it to the nature of ẏ Clime. And for a more fresh example, our people of Meta Incognita (of whome and for whome thys discourse is taken in hande) that were broughte this last yeare into Englande, were all generallie of the same coloure, that many Nations be, lying in the middest of the middle Zone. And this their couloure was not only in the face whiche was subiecte to Sunne and Ayre, but also in their bodies, which were still couered with garments, as

The complexion of the people of Nova Insegnica.

oures are, yea, the very sucking childe, of twelue Moneths age, hadde his skinne of the very same couloure that most haue vnder the Equinoctiall, which thing can not proceede by reason of the clime, for that they are at least tenne degrees more towards the North, than we in Englande are, no, the Sunne neuer commeth nere their Zenith by. 40. Degrees, for in effect, they are within three or four degrees of that, which they call the frosen Zone, and as I said, fortie degrees from the burning Zone, whereby it foloweth, that there is some other cause than the Clymate, or the Sunnes perpendicular reflection, that shoulde cause the Ethiopians great blackneſſe. And the most probable cause to my iudgemente is, that this blackneſſe procedeth of some naturall infection of the first inhabitats of that Countrey, and so all the whole progenie of them descended, are still poluted with the same blot of infection. Therefore it shall not be farre from our purpose, to examine the first originall of these blacke men, and how by lineall discente, they haue hitherto continued thus blacke. It manifestly and plainely appeareth by holy Scripture, that after the generall Inundation and ouerflowing of the Earth, there remayned no moe mē aliue, but Noe & his three sonnes, Sem, Cham, and Iaphet, who only were lefte to possesse & inhabit the whole face of the earth: therefore all the land that vntill this daye hath bin inhabited by sundry discents, must nedes come of the ofspring eyther of Sem, Cham, or Iaphet, as the onely sonnes of Noe, who all three being white, and their wiues also, by course of nature, should haue begotten and brought forth white children. But the enuie of our great and continuall enimie the wicked Spirit is such, that as he could not suffer our old Father Adam to liue in the felicitie & Angelike state wherein he was first created, but tempting him, sought & procured his ruine & fal: So againe, finding at this floud none but a father and three sonnes liuing, he so caused one of them to transgresse & disobey his fathers commande-

The cause of the Ethiopiās blackeneſſe.

ment,

ment, that after him, all his posteritie shoulde be accursed. The fact of disobedience was this. When Noe at the commandement of God had made & entred the Arke, & the fludgates of Heauen were opened, so that the whole face of the earth, euery trée & Mountaine was couered with abundãce of water, he straitely commanded his sonnes & their wiues, ỹ they should with reuerence & feare behold the iustice and mighty power of God, & that during the time of the floud, while they remained in the Arke, they should vse cõtinẽcie, & abstaine frõ carnall copulation with their wiues: & many other preceptes he gaue vnto thẽ, & admonitions, touching the iustice of God, in reuenging sinne, & his mercie in deliuering thẽ, who nothing deserued it. Which good instructions & exhortatiõs notwithstãding, his wicked sonne Cham disobeyed, and being persuaded that the first child borne after the floud (by right & law of nature) should inherit & possesse all the dominion of ỹ earth, he, contrarie to his fathers commandement, while they were yet in the Arke, vsed cõpany with his wife, & craftily went about, thereby to disinherit the offspring of his other two brœthren, for the which wicked and detestable fact, as an example for contempte of Almightie God, and disobedience of parents, God would a sonne shuld be borne, whose name was Chus, who not only it selfe, but all his posteritie after him, should be so blacke & lothsome, that it might remaine a spectacle of disobedience to all the World. And of this blacke & cursed Chus came al these blacke Moores which are in Africa, for after the water was vanished frõ off the face of the earth, and that the land was drie, Sem chose that part of the land to inhabit in which now is called Asia, and Iaphet had that which nowe is called Europa wherin we dwel, and Africa remained for Cham, & his blacke sonne Chus, & was called Chamesis, after ỹ fathers name, being perhaps a cursed, dry, sandy, & vnfruteful groũd, fit for such a generatiõ to inhabit in. Thus you sée, ỹ the cause of ỹ Ethiopians blackneſſe, is the curse & natural in-

The Arke of Noe.

Chus ỹ sonne of Cham accursed.

Africa was called Chamesis.

infection of bloud, & not the distemperature of the clymate, which also may be proued by this example, that these blacke men are found in all partes of Africa, as well without the Tropicks, as within, euen vnto Capo d'buona Speranza Southward, where, by reason of the Sphere, should be the same temperature as is in Spayne, Laddigna, and Sicilia, where all be of very good complexions. Wherefore I conclude, that the blackenesse proceedeth not of the hotenesse of the Clime, but as I sayd, of the infection of bloud, and therfore this their argumente gathered of the Africans blackenesse, is not able to destroy the temperature of the middle Zone. We may therefore very well be assertayned, that vnder the Equinoctiall, is the most pleasant and delectable place of the worlde to dwell in, where, although the Sunne for two houres in a yeare, be directe ouer their heads, and therefore the heate at that time somewhat of force, yet bycause it commeth so seldome, and continueth so small a time, when it commeth, it is not to be wayed, but rather the moderate heate of other times is all the yeare to be remembred. And if the heate at any time should in the shorte daye ware somewhat vrgent, the coldnesse of the long night there, would easilie refreshe it, according as Honterus sayth, speaking of the temperature vnder the Equinoctiall.

Quodq; die solis violento incanduit æstu
Humida nox reficit paribusq; refrigerat horis.

If the heate of the Sunne in the day time doe burne or parch any thing, the moysture of the nighte dothe cole and refresh the same againe, the Sunne being as long absente in the night, as it was present in the day. Also our Author of the Sphere, Iohannes d' Sacro bosco, in the Chapter of the Zodiacke, deriueth the Etimologie of Zodiacus, of the Greeke word Zoe, whiche in Latin signifyeth *Vita*, life, for out

out of Aristotle he alledgeth, that *Secundum accessum & recessum solis in Zodiaco, fiunt generationes & corruptiones in rebus inferioribus*: according to the Sunnes going to and fro in the Zodiake, the inferiour bodies take their causes of generation and corruption. Then it followeth, that where there is most going to and fro, there is most generation and corruption: whiche must nedes be betweene the two Tropikes, for there the Sunne goeth to and fro most, and no where else, but there. Therefore, betweene the two Tropikes, that is, in the midle Zone, is greatest increase, multiplication, generation, and corruption of things, which also we find by experience, for there is Sommer twice in the yeare, and twice Winter, so that they haue two Haruests in the yeare, and continuall spring. Being then the middle Zone falleth out so temperate, it resteth to declare where the hotest part of the World should be, for we fynde some places more hote than others. To answere this doubt, reason persuadeth, the hotest place in the World to be vnder and about the two Tropickes, for there more than in anye other place doe both the causes of heate concurre, that is, the perpendicular falling of the Sunne beames, at righte Angles, and a greater continuance of the Sunne aboue the Horison (the Pole there being eleuated three or foure and twentie degrees.) And as before I concluded, that though the Sunne were perpendicular to them vnder the Equinoctiall, yet bycause the same continued but a small tyme, (theyr dayes being short, and theyr nightes long) and theyr spedie departure of the Sunne from their Zenith, bycause of the suddayne crossing of the Zodiake with the Equinoctiall, and that by such continuall course and recourse of hote and cold, the temperature grew moderate.

Under the Equinoctiall is greatest generation.

Greatest heate vnder the Tropiks.

So now to thē vnder ẏ two Tropikes, the Sun hauing once by his proper permotiō declined. 20. degrees from the Equinoctial, beginneth to draw nere theyr Zenith, which may be (as before, aboute the eleuenth day of May, and

then beginneth to send his beames almost at right Angles, about which tyme, the Sunne entreth into the first degree of Gemini, and with this almost right Angle, the Sunne beames will continue, vntill it be past Cancer, that is, the space of two Monethes euery day at noone, almost perpendicular ouer their heads, being then the time of *Solstitium Aestiuale*, whiche so long continuance of the Sun aboute their Zenith, maye cause an extreame heate (if anye be in the worlde) but of necessitie farre more heate, than can bee vnder the Equinoctiall, where the Sunne hathe no suche long abode in the Zenith, but passeth away therehence very quickly. Also vnder the Tropikes, the day is longer by an houre and a halfe, than it is vnder the Equinoctiall, wherefore the heate of the Sunne, hauing a longer tyme of operation, must nedes be encreased, especially seeing the nighte, wherein colde and moysture doe abounde vnder the Tropikes, is lesse than it is vnder the Equinoctiall. Therefore I gather, that vnder the Tropikes is the hotest place, not onely of *Torrida Zona*, but of any other parte of the Worlde, especially bycause there both causes of heate doe concurre, that is, the perpendicular falling of the Sunne beames two Monethes togyther, and the longer abode of the Sunnes presence aboue the Horison. And by this meanes, more at large is proued, that Marochus in Sommer, is farre more hote, than at any tyme vnder the Equinoctiall, bycause it is scituate so nere the Tropike Cancer, and also for the length of their dayes. Neyther yet doe I thynke, that the Regions scituate vnder the Tropikes, are not habitable, for they are founde to be verye frutefull also, although Marochus, and some other partes of Africa nere the Tropike, for the drynesse of the natiue sandie soyle, and some accidentes, maye seeme to some to be intemperate for ouermuch heate. For Ferdinandus Oviedus, speaking of Cuba and Hispaniola, Ilands of America, lying hard vnder, or by the Tropike Cancer, sayeth, that

Cuba. Hispaniola.

that these Ilandes haue as good pasture for Cattell, as anye other Countrey in the worlde.

Also, they haue most holesome and clére water, and temperate ayre, by reason whereof, the heards of Beastes are muche bigger, fatter, and of better tast, then any in Spayne, bycause of the ranke pasture, whose moysture is better digested in the hearbe or grasse, by continuall and temperate heate of the Sunne, whereby being made more fatte and vnctious, it is of better and more stedfast nourishment. For continuall and temperate heate dothe not only drawe much moysture out of the earth, to the nourishmente of suche things as growe, and are engendred in that Clime, but dothe also by moderation, preserue the same from putrifying, digesting also, and condensating or thicknning the sayd moyst nourishmente into a gummie and vnctious substance, whereby appeareth also, that vnder the Tropikes is both holesome, frutefull, and pleasant habitation, whereby lastly it followeth, that al the middle Zone, whiche vntyll of late dayes hathe bin compted and called the burning, broyling, and parched Zone, is now found to bée the most delicate, temperate, commodious, pleasaunte, and delectable part of the World, and especially vnder the Equinoctiall.

Under the Tropickes is a moderate temperature

Hauyng nowe sufficiently at large declared the temperature of the middle Zone, it remayneth to speake somewhat also of the moderate and continuall heate in colde Regions, as well in the nighte as in the day all the Sommer long, and also how these Regions are habitable to the inhabitantes of the same, contrarie to the opinion of the olde writers.

Of the temperature of colde Regions all the Sommer long, and alſo howe in Winter the ſame is habitable, eſpecially to the inhabitants thereof.

THe colde Regions of the Worlde are thoſe, whiche tending towarde the Pole Artike, and Antartike, are without the circuit or bounds of the ſeauen Climates, which agreeable to the opinion of the old Writers, is founde, and ſette out in oure Authour of the Sphere, Iohannes de Sacroboſco, where hee playnely ſayeth, that without the ſeauenth Climate, which is bounded by a Paralell, paſſing at fiftie degrées in Latitude, all the habitation beyonde that, to be diſcommodious and intollerable: but Gemma Phriſius a late writer, finding England and Scotland to be withoute the compaſſe of thoſe climates, wherein he knew to be very temperate and good habitation, added therevnto two other Climates, the vttermoſt Paralell whereof, paſſeth by. 56. degrées in Latitude, and therein comprehendeth ouer and aboue the firſt computation, England, Scotland, Denmarke, Moſcouia, &c. which all are rich and mightie Kingdomes.

Nine Climates.

The old writers perſwaded by bare coniecture, wente aboute to determine of thoſe places, by comparing them to their owne complexions, becauſe they felt them to be hardlie tolerable to themſelues, and ſo toke thereby an argument of the whole habitable earth, as if a Man borne in Morochus, or other part of Barbarie, ſhould at the later end of Sommer, vpon the ſuddayne, eyther naked, or with hys thinne veſture, be broughte into England, he woulde iudge this Region preſently not to be habitable, becauſe he being broughte vp in ſo warme a Countrey, is not able heere to liue,

A compariſon betweene Marochus, and England.

liue, for so sodaine an alteration of the colde ayre: but if the same man hadde come at the beginning of Sommer, and so afterwarde by little and little by certaine degrées, had felt & acquainted himselfe with the Frost of Autumne, it would haue séemed by degrées to harden him, and so to make it far more tollerable, and by vse after one yéere or two, the ayre woulde séeme to hym more temperate. It was compted a greate matter in the olde time, that there was a brasse pot broken in sunder with frosen water in *Pontho*, which after was broughte and shewed in *Delphis*, in token of a miraculous cold region and Winter, and therefore consecrated to the Temple of Apollo.

This effecte being wroughte in the Paralell of .48. degrées in latitude, it was presently compted a place verye hardly and vneasily to be inhabited for the greate cold. And howe then can suche men define vppon other Regions very farre without that Paralell, where they were inhabited or not, séeing that in so neare a place they so grossely misteke the matter, and others their followers being contẽted with the inuentions of the olde Authors, haue persisted willingly in the same opinion, with more confidence thã consideration of the cause, so lightly was that opinion receiued, as touching the vnhabitable Clime neare & vnder the Poles.

Therfore I am at this present to proue, ý al the land lying betwéene the laste climate euen vnto the point directly vnder either Poles, is or maye be inhabited, especially of suche creatures as are ingendred and bredde therein. For indéed it is to be confessed, that some particular liuing creature cannot liue in euery particular place or region, especially wyth the same ioy and felicitie, as it did where it was firste bredde, for the certaine agrément of nature that is betwéene the place, and the thing bredde in that place, as appeareth by the Elephant, which being translated and brought out of the second or third climate, though they may liue, yet will they neuer ingender or bring forth yong. Also

Al the North regions are habitable.

Elephant.

wée see the like in many kinds of plants and hearbs: for ex-
Orange tree. ample, the Orãge tree, although in Naples they bring forth fruit abundantly, in Rome and Florence they wil beare only faire greene leaues, but not any fruite: and translated into England, they will hardly beare either flowers, fruite, or leaues, but are the nert winter pinched and withered with colde: yet it followeth not for this, that England, Rome, and Florence should not be habitable.

In the proving of these colde regions habitable, I shall be verye shorte, because the same reasons serue for this purpose, which were alleaged before in the proving the middle
causes &c. Zone to be temperate, especially seeing al heate & cold proceede from the Sunne, by the meanes eyther of the Angle his beames doeth make with the Horizon, or else by ỹ long or shorte continuance of the Suns presence aboue ground: so that if the Sunnes beames do beate perpendicularlye at righte Angles, then there is one cause of heate, and if the Sunne doe also long continue aboue the Horizon, then the heate thereby is muche encreased by accesse of this other cause, and so groweth to a kind of extremitie. And these .ij. causes, as I said before, doe moste concurre vnder the two Tropickes, and therefore there is the greatest heate of ỹ worlde. And likewise, where both these causes are most absent, there is greatest want of heate, and encrease of colde (seeing that colde is nothing but the priuation and absence of heat) and if one cause be wanting, and the other present, the effect will growe indifferent. Therefore this is to bee vnderstanded, that the nearer anye region is to the Equinoctiall, the higher the Sunne doeth rise ouer their heads at noone, & so maketh either righte or neare righte angles, but the Sun tarryeth with them so much the shorter time, & causeth shorter dayes, with longer and colder nights, to restore the domage of the daye passe, by reasõ of the moisture consumed by vapour. But in such regions, ouer the which the Sun riseth lower (as in regions extended towardes eyther pole) it maketh there vnequall Angles, but the Sunne

continueth longer, and maketh longer dayes, & causeth so much shorter and warmer nights, as retayning warme vapoures of the daye paste. For there are found by experience Sommer nights in Scotland and Gothland very hot, when vnder the Equinoctiall they are found very colde. This benefite of the Sunnes long continuaunce and encrease of the day, doth augment so muche the more in colde regions, as they are nearer the poles, and ceaseth not encreasing, vntil it come directly vnder the point of the Pole Artick, where the Sunne continueth aboue grounde the space of fiue moneths or halfe a yeare togither, & so the daye is halfe a yere long, that is the time of ỹ Suns being in the North signes, from the first degree of Aries, vntil the last of Virgo, that is all the time from our .10. day of March, vntill the .14. of September. The Sun therfore during the time of these .6. moneths without any offence or hinderaunce of the nighte, gyueth his influence vpon those landes with heate that neuer ceaseth during that time, which maketh to the great increase of Sommer, by reason of the Sunnes continuaunce. Therfore it followeth, that though the Sunne be not there very high ouer their heads, to cause right angle beams, & to giue great heate, yet the Sun being there sometime almost 24. degrees high, doth caste a conuenient and meane heate which there continueth without hinderaunce of the nighte the space of fiue moneths (as is before saide) during whiche time, there foloweth to be a conuenient moderate and temperate heat. or else rather it is to be suspected, the heat there to be very great, both for continuance, & also, *Quia virtus vnita crescit*, the vertue and strength of heat vnited in one encreaseth. If then there be suche a moderate heat vnder the Poles, and the same to continue so long time, what shoulde moue the olde writers to say there cannot be place for habitation. And that the certaintie of this temperate heat vnder both the Poles might more manifestlye appeare, lette vs consider the position & qualitie of the Sphere, the length of the day, and so to gather the heighte of the Sunne at all

Note nightes neere ỹ Pole.

Colde nights vnder the Equinoctiall.

One day of fiue moneths.

times,

times, and by consequent, the quantitie of his Angle, and so lastely the strength of his heate.

Those landes and regions lying vnder the pole, and hauing the Pole for their Zenith, muste nedes haue the Equinoctiall circle for their Horizon, therefore the Sunne entring into the North signes, and describing euery .24. houres a Paralell to the Equinoctiall by the diurnall motion of *Primum Mobile*, the same Paralels must nedes be wholy aboue the Horizon, and so loke howe many degrees there are frō the fyrst of Aries to the last of Virgo, so many whole reuolutions there are aboue theyr Horizon ẏ dwell vnder the Pole, whiche amounteth to .182. and so manye of oure dayes the Sunne continueth with them. During whiche tyme, they haue there continuall daye and lighte, withoute anye hinderaunce of moiste nightes. Yet it is to be noted, that the Sunne being in the fyrst degrē of Aries, and laste degrē of Virgo, maketh his reuolution in the very Horizon, so that in these .24. houres, halfe the body of the Sunne is aboue the Horizon, and the other halfe is vnder his only Center, describing both the Horizon, and the Equinoctiall circle.

The Sunne neuer letteth in a 182. dayes.

Horizon and Equinoctiall one vnder the Pole.

And therefore seeing the greatest declination of the Sun is almost .24. degrees, it followeth, his greatest height in those Countries to be almost .24. degrees. And so high is the Sun at none to vs in Londō about ẏ .29. of October, being in the .15. degrē of Scorpio, and likewise the .21. of January being in the .15. of Aquarius. Therefore loke what force the Sun at none hath in London the .29. of October, the same force of heate it hathe, to them that dwel vnder the Pole, the space almoste of two moneths, during the time of the Sommer *solstitium*, and that without intermingling of any colde night: so that if the heate of the Sunne at none coulde be well measured in London, (which is verye harde to doe, bycause of the long nights whiche engender greate moysture and colde,) then woulde manifestlye appeare by

London.

erpresse

erpresse numbers, the maner of the heate vnder the Poles, which certainly must nedes be to the inhabitaunts verye commodious and profitable, if it inclyne not to ouer much heate, and if moysture do not want.

For as in October, in England we find temperate aire, and haue in our Gardens hearbes, and floures, notwithstãding our colde nights, how much more shoulde they haue ỳ same good ayre, being continual without night. This heate of ours continueth but one houre, while the Sunne is in ỳ Meridiã, but theirs continueth a long time in one height. This our heate is weake, and by the coleneste of the night vanisheth, that heate is strong, and by continual accesse, is still increased and strengthned. And thus by a similitude of the equal height of the Sunne in both places, appeareth the commodious and moderate heate of the regions vnder the Poles.

Cõmodious dwelling vnder ỳ Poles.

And surely, I can not thinke that the diuine prouidence, hath made any thing vncõmunicable, but to haue giuẽ such order to all things, that one way or other the same shoulde be imploted, and that euery thing, and place, should be tollerable to the nert. But especiallye all things in this lower world, be giuen to man, to haue dominion and vse therof. Therefore wée nede no longer to doubt of the temperate and commodious habitation vnder the Poles, during the tyme of Sommer.

But al the controuersie consisteth in the Winter, for then the Sun leaueth those regions, and is no more sene, for the space of other fiue moenths, in the which time al the Sunnes course is vnder their Horizon, for the space of half a yeare, and then those regions (saye some) muste nedes be deformed with horrible darkenesse, and continuall nyghte, whiche maye be the cause that beastes can not seke their fode, and that also the cold should then be intollerable. By which double euils, al liuing creatures should be constrayned to die, and were not able to indure the extremitie and

The nightes vnder ỳ Pole

iniury of Winter, and famine ensuing therof, but that all things shoulde perish before the Sommer following, when they should bring forth their brode & yong, & that for these causes ỳ said Clime about the Pole, shold be desolate & not habitable. To al which obiectiõs, may be answered in this maner: First, that thoughe the Sun be absent from them those fire moneths, yet it followeth not, there should be such extreame darkenesse, for as the Sunne is departed vnder their Horizon, so is it not farre from them. And not so sone as the Sunne falleth, so sodainly commeth the darke night, but the euening doth substitute and prolong the daye a good while after by twilight. After whiche time the residue of ỳ night, receiueth light of the Moone and Starres, vntill the breake of the day, which giueth also a certaine light before the Sunnes rising, so that by these meanes the nightes are seldome darke, which is verified in al parts of ỳ world, but least in the middle Zone vnder the Equinoctiall, where the twylights are short, & the nights darker, than in any other place, because the Sun goeth vnder their Horizon so deepe, euen to their *Antipodes*. Wee see in England in the Sommer nights whẽ the Sun goeth not far vnder the Horizon, that by the light of the Moone & stars, wee may trauel al night, & if occasion were, do some other laboure also. And there is no man that doubteth, whether our cattel can see to feede in ỳ nights, seeing wee are so well certified thereof by our experience: & by reason of the sphere, our nights should be darker than any time vnder the Poles.

The twylights grue light vnder the Pole almoste al the Winter.

The ending of twylight.

The Astronomers consent, that the Sun descending frõ our vpper Hemisphere at the .18. Paralell vnder the Horizon, maketh an end of twylight, so that at length the darke night ensueth, and that afterward in the morning, the Sun approching againe within as many Paralels, doth driue away ỳ night by accesse of ỳ twylight. Againe, by the position of the sphere vnder ỳ Pole, the Horizon, & the Equinoctial, are al one. These reuolutions therfore ỳ are Paralell to

the

ẏ Equinoctiall, are also Paralel to the Horizon, so that the Sun descẽding vnder ẏ Horizon, & there describing certain Paralels not farre distant, doeth not bring darke nights to those Regions, vntil it come to the Paralels distant .18. degrees frõ ẏ Equinoctial, that is, about ẏ .21. degree of Scorpio which wil be about ẏ .4. day of our Nouẽber, & after ẏ Winter *Solstitium*, ẏ Sun retourning backe againe to ẏ .9. degree of Aquarius, whiche wil be aboute ẏ .19. of January, during which time only, that is frõ ẏ .4. of Nouẽber, vntill the .xix. day of January, which is about six weeks space, those regions do want ẏ cõmoditie of twylights. Therefore, during ẏ time of these said six moneths of darkneſſe vnder ẏ Poles, ẏ night is destitute of ẏ benefite of ẏ Sun, & ẏ said twilights, only for ẏ space of six weeks or thereabout. And yet neither this time of six weeks is without remedy frõ Heauẽ. For ẏ Mone with hir encreased light, hathe accesse at that time & illuminateth the moneths lacking light euery one of themselues seuerally halfe the course of ẏ moneth, by whose benefite it cõmeth to passe, ẏ the night named extreame darke, possesseth those regions no longer than one moneth, neither that continually, or al at one time, but this also diuided into two sorts of shorter nights, of ẏ which either of thẽ endureth for ẏ space of .15. days, & are illuminate of ẏ Mone accordingly. And this reason is gathered out of the sphere, whereby we may testifie, ẏ the Sõmers are warme & fruitful, & the Winters nights vnder the pole, are tollerable to liuing creatures. And if it be so, that the winter and time of darknes there be very cold, yet hath not nature left thẽ vnprouided therefore. For there ẏ beasts are couered wt haire so much the thicker, in how much the vehemencie of cold is greater, by reason wherof the best & richest furres are brought out of the coldest regions. Also the foules of these cold countries haue thicker skins, thicker feathers, & more stored of down, thã in other hot places. Our Englishmẽ ẏ trauel to S. Nicholas, and go a fishing to Wardhouse, enter far wtin the circle Artike, & so are in the frosẽ Zone, & yet there,

But six weekes darke vnder the Pole.

The Creatures of that Countrie are are prouided for the colde.

as wel as in *Iſeland*, and all along thoſe Northerne Seas, they finde the greateſt ſtore of the greateſt fiſhes that are, as Whales, &c. and alſo abundaunce of meane fiſhes, as Herings, Coddes, Haddockes, Brettes, &c. whiche argueth, that the Sea, as well as the Land, maye bee, and is well frequented and inhabited in the colde Countries.

But ſome perhaps wil maruel, there ſhould be ſuch tẽperate places in ẏ Regions aboute ẏ Poles, when at vnder degrées in latitude, oure Capitaine Frobiſher and his companye, were troubled wyth ſo manye and ſo greate mountaines of fléeting Iſe, with ſo great ſtormes of colde, with ſuche continuall ſnow on toppes of mountaines, and with ſuch barren ſoyle, there being neither wodde or trées, but lowe ſhrubbes, and ſuche like. To al which obiections may be anſwered thus: Firſt thoſe infinite Ilandes of Iſe were engẽdred & congealed in time of winter, & now by the gret heate of Sommer, were thawed, and then by ebbes, flonds, windes and currants, were driuen to and fro, and troubled the Fléete, ſo that this is an argument to proue the heat in Sommer there, to be great, that was able to thaw ſo monſtrous mountaines of Iſe. As for continuall ſnow on tops of moũtains, it is there no otherwiſe, than is in the hotteſt parte of the middle Zone, where alſo lyeth great ſnowe al the Sommer long vppon toppes of mountaines, bycauſe there is not ſufficient ſpace for the Sunnes reflection, wherby the ſnowe ſhould be molten. Touching the colde ſtormy windes, and the barrenneſſe of the country, it is there, as it is in *Cornwall* & *Deuonſhire* in England, which parts though we know to be fruitful & fertile, yet on the North ſide therof al alongſt the coaſt within ſeauen or eight myles off the Sea, there can neither hedge nor trée grow, although they be diligently by Art husbanded & ſéene vnto: And the cauſe thereof, are the Northerne driuing winds, whiche cõming from the Sea, are ſo bitter & ſharp, that they kill al ẏ yong and tender plãts, and ſuffer ſcarce any thing to grow, and

An obiection of Meta Incog nita.

So

ſo is t in ẏ Ilands of *Meta Incognita*, which are ſubiect moſt to Eaſt & Northeſterne winds, which ẏ laſt yere choked vp ẏ paſſage ſo with Iſe, ẏ the Fleet could hardly recouer their Port: yet notwithſtanding all the obiections that may be, the Countrey is habitable, for there are Men, Women, Children, and ſundrie kind of Beaſtes in great plentie, as Beares, Dere, Hares, Fores, & Dogges: all kind of flying Fowles, as Duckes, Seamewes, Wilmots, Partriches, Larkes, Crowes, Hawkes, and ſuch like, as in the thirde Booke you ſhall vnderſtand more at large. Then it appeareth, that not only the middle Zone, but alſo the Zones about the Poles are habitable. Which thing being wel conſidered, and familiarly knowen to our Generall Captaine Frobiſher, as well for that he is throughly furniſhed of the knowledge of the Sphere, and all other ſkilles appertayning to the art of Nauigation, as alſo for the confirmation he hath of the ſame by many yeares experience, both by ſea and land, and being perſuaded of a new and nærer paſſage to Cataya, than by Capo d'buona Speranza, which the Portugalles yearely vſe. He began firſt with himſelfe to deuiſe, and then with his friendes to conferre, and layde a playne platte vnto them, that that voyage was not onely poſſible by the Northweaſt, but alſo as he coulde proue, eaſie to bee performed. And further, he determined and reſolued with himſelfe, to go make full proofe thereof, & to accompliſhe, or bring true certificat of the truth, or elſe neuer to returne againe, knowing this to be the onely thing of the Worlde that was left yet vndone, whereby a notable mind might be made famous and fortunate. But although his will were great to performe this notable voyage, whereof hée had conceyued in his mind a great hope by ſundry ſure reaſons, and ſecret intelligence, whiche héere for ſundry cauſes I leaue vntouched, yet he wanted altogither meanes and abilitie to ſet forward, and performe the ſame. Long tyme he conferred with his priuate friendes of theſe ſecretes, and

Meta Incognita inhabited.

Captayne Frobiſher.

Frobiſhers firſt voyage.

Captayne Frobisher pretended this discouerie aboue .xv. yeares agoe.

made also manye offers for the performing of the same in effect, vnto sundry Merchants of our Countrey, aboue .xv. yeares before he attempted the same, as by good witnesse shall well appeare (albeit some euill willers whiche chalenge to themselues the frutes of other mens labours, haue greately iniured him in the reportes of the same, saying, that they haue bin the first Authors of that Action, and that they haue learned him the way, which themselues as yet haue neuer gone.) But perceyuing that hardly he was hearkened vnto of the Merchantes, whiche neuer regarde Vertue, without sure, certayne, and present gaynes, hee repayred to the Courte (from whence, as from the fountaine of oure common wealth, all good causes haue theyr chiefe encrease and mayntenance) and there layde open to manye great estates and learned men, the plot and summe of hys deuise. And amongst manye honourable myndes, whyche fauoured hys honest and commendable enterprise, hee was specially bounde, and beholdyng to the ryghte Honourable Ambrose Dudley, Earle of Warwike, whose fauourable mynde, and good disposition, hathe alwayes bin readye to countenance and aduance all honest actions, wyth the Authours, and executers of the same: and so by meanes of my Lorde hys honourable countenance, hee receyued some comforte of hys cause, and by little and little, with no small expence and payne, brought hys cause to some perfection, and hadde drawen togyther so many aduenturers, and suche summes of money, as myghte well defray a reasonable charge, to furnishe hymselfe to Sea withall.

Furniture for the first voyage.

He prepared two small Barkes, of twentie, and fyue and twentie tunne a peece, wherein hee intended to accomplish hys pretended voyage. Wherefore, beeyng furnished wyth the foresayde two Barkes, and one small Pinnesse of tenne tunne burthen, hauyng therein victuals, and other necessaries for twelue Monethes prouision, he departed

ted vppon the sayde voyage from Blacke wall the fiftenth of June *Anno Domini*. 1576.

One of the Barkes wherein hée wente, was named the Gabriell, and the other the Michaell, and sayling Northweast from Englande, vppon the firste of July, at length hée hadde sighte of a highe and ragged lande, whiche hée iudged Freeselande, (whereof some Authoures haue made mention,) but durst not approche the same, by reason of the greate store of Ise that lay alongst the coast, and the greate mistes, that troubled them not a little. Gabriell and Michaell.

Not farre from thence hée lost companye of his small Pinnesse, whyche by meanes of the greate storme, he supposed to bée swallowed vppe of the Sea, wherein he lost onely foure men. The Pinnesse lost.

Also the other Barke named the Michaell, mistrusting the matter, conueyed themselues priuilie away from him, and returned home, wyth greate reporte that he was cast awaye. The Michaell returned home.

The worthie Captayne, notwithstanding these discomfortes, although hys Mast was sprong, and hys toppe Mast blowen ouerboorde wyth extreame foule weather, continued hys course towardes the Northweast, knowing that the Sea at length must nédes haue an endyng, and that some lande shoulde haue a beginning that way: and determined therefore at the leaste, to bryng true proofe what lande and Sea the same myghte bée, so farre to the Northweastwardes, beyonde anye man that hathe hérefore discouered. And the twentith of July, hée hadde sighte of a high lande, whyche hée called Queene Elizabethes Forlande, after hyr Maiesties name. And sayling more Northerlie alongst that coast, he descried another forlande, with a greate gutte, bay, or passage, deuiding as it were two mayne lands or continents asunder. There he met with store of exceeding great yse al this coast alóg, & Queene Elizabeths forlande.

coueting ſtill to continue his courſe to the Northwardes, was alwayes by contrarie winde deteyned ouerthwarte theſe ſtraytes, and could not get beyond. Within few dayes after, he perceyued the Iſe to be well conſumed, and gone, eyther there engulfed in by ſome ſwifte currants or indraftes, caried more to the Southwardes of the ſame ſtraytes, or elſe conueyed ſome other way: wherefore he determined to make proſe of this place, to ſée how farre that gutte had continuance, and whether he mighte carrie himſelfe thorough the ſame, into ſome open Sea on the backe ſyde, whereof hée conceyued no ſmall hope, and ſo entred the ſame the one and twentith of July, and paſſed aboue fyftie leagues therein, as hée reported, hauing vpon eyther hande a greate mayne or continent. And that land vppon hys right hande, as hée ſayled Weſtward, he iudged to bée the continente of Aſia, and there to bée deuided from the firme of America, whiche lyeth vppon the lefte hande ouer againſt the ſame.

Frobiſhers firſt entrance within the ſtreightes.

This place he named after his name Frobiſhers Streytes, lyke as Magellanus at the Southweaſt ende of the worlde, hauyng diſcouered the paſſage to the South Sea (where America is deuided from the continente of that lande, whiche lyeth vnder the South Pole) and called the ſame ſtraites Magellanes ſtreightes.

Frobiſhers ſtreytes.

After he hadde paſſed. 60. leagues into this foreſayde ſtrayte, hée wente aſhore, and founde ſigne where fire had bin made.

He ſaw mightie Déere, ꝑ ſéemed to be Mankind, which ranne at him, and hardly he eſcaped with his life in a narrow way, where he was fayne to vſe defence and policie to ſaue his life.

Deere.

In this place he ſaw and perceyued ſundry tokens of the peoples reſorting thither. And being aſhore, vpon the toppe of a hill, he perceiued a number of ſmall things fléeting in the Sea a farre off, whyche hée ſuppoſed to be Porpoſes,

or

or Ceales, or some kinde of strange fishe: but comming nearer, he discouered them to be men, in small boates made of leather. And before he could discende downe from the hyll, certain of those people had almost cut off his boate frō him, hauing stollen secretely behinde the rocks for that purpose, where he spædily hasted to his boate, and bent himselfe to his Holbert, and narrowly escaped the daunger, and saued his bote. Afterwards, he had sundry conferences with thē, and they came aborde his ship, and brought him Salmon and raw flesh and fishe, and grædily deuoured the same before our mens faces. And to shewe their agilitie, they tryed many maisteries, vpon the ropes of the ship, after our Mariners fashion, and appeared to be verie strong of their armes, and nimble of their bodies. They exchaunged coates of Ceale, and Beares skinnes, and suche like, with oure men, and receiued belles, loking glasses, and other toyes in recompence thereof againe. After great curtesie, and manye mætings, our Mariners, contrarie to their Captaines direction, began more easily to trust them, and fiue of our mē going a shoare, were by them intercepted with their boate, and were neuer since hearde of to this day againe. So that the Captaine being destitute of boate, barke, and al company, had scarcely sufficient number to conduct back his bark againe. He coulde nowe neither conuey himselfe a shore to rescue his men (if he had bin able) for want of a boate, and again, the subtile traytours, were so warie, as they would after that neuer come within our mens danger. The Captaine (notwithstanding) desirous to bring some token from thence, of his being there, was greatly discontented, that he had not before apprehended some of them. And therefore to deceiue the deceiuers, he wrought a prettie pollicie, for knowing well how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and spectally in belles, he rang a prettie Lowbel, making wise ỹ he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it.

The first sight of the Saluage.

Salmon.

Fiue Englishmen intercepted and taken.

And bycause they would not come within his daunger for feare, he flung one bell vnto thē, which of purpose he threw short, that it might fal into the sea and be lost. And to make them more gredie of the matter, he rang a lowder bell, so that in the ende one of them came neare the ship side, to receiue the bell, which when he thought to take at the Captaines hand, he was therby taken himself. For the Captain being redily prouided, let the bel fal, & cought the man fast, & plucked him with maine force, boate and al into his bark, out of the Sea: Wherupon when he founde himself in captiuitie, for very choller & disdain he bit his tong in twayne within his mouth: notwithstanding, he died not therof, but liued vntill he came in Englande, and then he died, of colde which he had taken at Sea.

Taking of ỹ first Sauage

Nowe with this newe pray (whiche was a sufficiente witnesse of the Captaines farre and tedious trauell towardes the vnknowne partes of the worlde, as did well appeare by this strange Infidel, whose like was neuer sēn, red, nor harde of before, and whose language was neyther knowne nor vnderstode of anye) the saide Captaine Frobisher returned homeward, and arriued in England, in August folowing. An. 1576. where he was highly commended of all men, for his great and notable attempt, but specially, famous for the great hope he brought of the passage to Cataya, which he doubted nothing at al to find, and passe thorow, in those parts, as he reported.

Frobishers returne.

And it is especially to be remembred at the first arriuall in those partes, there laye so great store of Ise, all the coaste along so thicke togither, that hardely his boate coulde passe vnto the shoare. At lengthe, after diuerse attemptes, he commaunded his company, if by anye possible meanes they could get ashoare, to bring him whatsoeuer thing they could first find, whether it were liuing or dead, stocke or stone, in token of Christian possession, which

there

thereby he toke in behalfe of the Quéenes moste excellente maiestie, thinking that therby he might iustify the hauing and enioying of ẏ same things that grew in these vnknown partes.

The taking possession of *Meta Incognita.*

Some of his companye broughte floures, some gréene grasse, and one brought a péece of a blacke stone, much lyke to a seacole in coloure, whiche by the waight séemed to be some kinde of mettal or Mynerall. This was a thing of no accompt, in the iudgement of the Captain at the first sight. And yet for nouelty it was kept, in respect of the place from whence it came.

How the Ore was founde by chaunce.

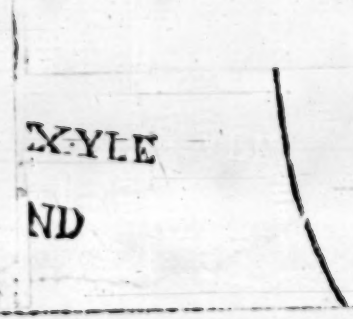
After his arriual in LONDON, being demanded of sundrie his friendes, what thing he had brought them home of that country, he had nothing left to present them withal, but a péece of this blacke stone. And it fortuned a gentlewoman, one of ẏ aduenturers wiues, to haue a péece thereof, which by chance she threw and burned in the fire, so lōg, that at the length being taken forth, and quenched in a little vinegre, it glistered with a bright Marquesset of golde. Wherupon ẏ matter being called in some question, it was brought to certain Goldfinders in London, to make assay therof, who indéed found it to hold gold, and that very ritchly for the quantity. Afterwards, the same Goldfinders promised great matters thereof, if there were anye store to be found, and offred themselues to aduenture for the serching of those partes from whence the same was brought. Some that had great hope of the matter, sought secretly to haue a lease at hir Maiesties hands of those places, wherby to enioy the Masse of so great a publike profit, vnto their owne priuate gaines.

Many aduentures.

In conclusion, the hope of more of the same golde Ore to be founde, kindled a greater opinion in the heartes of many, to aduaunce the voyage againe. Wherevpon, preparation was made for a newe voyage, against the yeare following.

In the secõd voyage commission was giuen only for ỹ bringing of Oze.

following, and the Captaine more specially directed by commission, for the searching more of this golde Oze, than for the searching any further discouerie of the passage. And being wel accompanied with diuerse resolute and forward gentlemen, hir maiestie then lying at the right honorable the Lord of Warwicks house in Essex, came to take their leaues, & kissing hir highnesse hands, with gracious countenance, & comfortable words, departed towardes their charge.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¶ A true Reporte of ſuch things as hapned in the ſecond voyage of Captayne Frobyſher, pretended for the Diſcouerie of a new paſſage to Cataya, China, and the Eaſt India, by the North-weſt. *Anno. Do.* 1577.

(.)

Beeyng furniſhed with one tall Shippe of hir Maieſties, named ỹ Ayde, of two hundreth tunne, and two other ſmall Barkes, the one named the Gabriell, the other the Michael, about thirtie tunne a peece, beeing fitlie appointed with men, munition, victuals, and all things neceſſary for the voyage, the ſayde Captayne Frobyſher, with the reſt of his companie, came aboorde his Shippes riding at Blackwall, intẽding (with Gods help) to take ỹ firſt winde and tyde ſeruing him, the fyue and twentith day of May, in the yeare of oure Lorde God, a thouſande fiue hundred, ſeuentie and ſeauen.

The names of ſuch Gentlemen as attempted this diſcouerie, and the number of Souldyoures and Mariners in each Shippe as followeth.

Aboorde the Ayde being Admirall, were ẏ number of one C. men of all ſoꝛts, whereof .xxx. oꝛ moe were Gentlemen and Souldyers, the reſt ſufficiente and tall Saylers.

Aboorde the Gabriell being Viccadmirall, were in all .18. perſons, whereof fiue were Souldyers, the reſt Mariners.

Aboorde the Michaell were ſirteene perſons, whereof fiue were Souldyers, the reſt Mariners.

- Aboorde the Ayde was
  - Generall of the whole cõpany foꝛ hir Maieſty: Martin Frobyſher.
  - His Lieutenant: George Beſt.
  - His Aunciente: Richar. Philpot.
  - Coꝛpoꝛall of ẏ ſhot: Frauncis Forder.
  - The reſt of ẏ Gentlemẽ:
    - Henry Carew.
    - Edmund Stafford.
    - Iohn Lee.
    - Haruie.
    - Mathew Kynerſley.
    - Abraham Lyns.
    - Robert Kynerſley.
    - Frauncis Brackenburye.
    - William Armſhow.
  - The Mayſter: Chriſtofer Hall.
  - The Mate: Charles Iackmã.
  - The Pylotte: Andrew Dyer.
  - The M. Gunner: Richarde Coxe.
- Aboorde the Gabriell was
  - Captayne: Edward Fenton.
  - One Gentleman: Willia Tamfield.
  - The Mayſter: William Smyth.
- Aboorde the Michaell was
  - Captayne: Gilbert Yorke.
  - One Gentleman: Tho. Chãberlaine
  - The Mayſter: Iames Beare.

On

ON Whitsonday, being the. 26. of May, Anno. 1577. earely in the morning, we wayed Ancker at Blackwal, and fell that tyde downe to Graueſende, where we remayned vntill Monday at night.

On Monday morning the. 27. of May, aboorde the Ayde, we receyued all the Communiõ, by the Miniſter of Graueſende, and prepared vs, as good Chriſtians towardes God, and reſolute men for all fortunes: and towards nighte we departed to Tilberie Hope.

Tewsday the. 28. of May, aboute nine of the clocke at nighte, we arriued at Harwitch in Eſſex, and there ſtayed, for the taking in of certayne victualles, vntill Friday, being the thirtith of May, during whyche tyme, came letters from the Lordes of the Counſell, ſtreightelye commaundyng oure Generall, not to exceede hys complemente and number appoynted hym, whyche was, one hundred and twentye persons: whereuppon he diſcharged many proper men, whiche wyth vnwilling myndes departed.

The number of men in this voyage.

The cõdemned men diſcharged.

Hée alſo diſmiſſed all hys condemned men, whyche he thoughte for ſome purpoſes verie nédefull for the voyage, and towardes nyghte vppon Friday, the one and thirtith of May, wée ſette Sayle, and putte to Seas agayne. And ſayling Northwarde alongſt the Eaſt coaſtes of Englande and Scotlande, the ſeauenth day of June, wée arriued in Sainte Magnus ſounde in Orckney Ilandes, called in Latine *Orcades*, and came to Ancker on the South ſyde of the Bay.

The firſt actuall after our departing from Englande.

Héere oure company goyng on lande, the Inhabitantes of theſe Ilandes beganne to flée, as from the Enimie, whereuppon, the Lieutenante wylled euerye man to ſtaye togyther, and wente hymſelfe vnto theyr Houſes, to declare what wée were, and the cauſe of oure comming thyther, whyche béeyng vnderſtode, after

their poore manner they friendly entreated vs, and brought vs for oure money, such things as they had. And heere oure Goldfyners found a mine of Siluer.

A Myne of Siluer found in Orkney.

Orkney is the principall of the Iles of Orcades, and standeth in the Latitude of .. degrees and a halfe. The Countrey is much subiect to colde, answerable for suche a climate, and yet yeldeth some frutes, and sufficient maynteinance for the people, contented so poorely to liue.

There is plentie ynough of Poultrey, store of Egges, Fishe, and Fowle.

For their bread, they haue Oaten Cakes, and their drinke is Ewes milke, and in some partes Ale.

Their houses are but poore without, and sluttish ynough within, and the people in nature thereunto agreeable.

For their fire, they burne heath and turffe, the Countrey in most parts being voyde of wodde.

They haue greate wante of Leather, and desire our olde shoes, apparell, and old ropes (before money) for their victuals, and yet are they not ignorant of the value of our coine.

Kyrway the cheefe towne of Orkney.

The chiefe towne is called Kyrway.

Saint Magnus sound why so called

In this Iland hath bin sometime an Abbey, or a religious house, called Saint Magnus, being on the West side of the Ile, whereof this sound beareth name, through whyche we passed. Their Gouernoure or chiefe Lorde, is called the Lord Robert Steward, who at oure being there, as wee vnderstoode, was in durance at Edenburgh, by the Regents commaundement of Scotlande.

After we had prouided vs heere of matter sufficiente for our voyage, the eyght of June we sette sayle agayne, and passing through Saint Magnus sounde, hauing a merrie winde by night, came cleere, and lost sight of all the lande, and keeping oure course West Northwest by the space of two dayes, the winde shifted vpon vs, so that we lay in trauerse on ye Seas, with contrarie, making good (as neere as we could) our course to ye Westward, and sometime to the Northward,

Northward, as the winde shifted. And hereabout we met with three Sayle of English fishermen from Iseland, boũd homewarde, by whome we wrote our letters vnto oure friends in England. We trauersed these Seas by the space of.26.dayes, without sight of any land, and met with much drift wodde, and whole bodyes of trées. We saw many monsterous Fishe, and strange Fowle, whyche séemed to liue only by the Sea, being there so farre distant from anye land. At length, God fauoured vs with more prosperous windes, and after we hadde sayled foure dayes with good wind in the Poupe, the fourth of July the Michaell (being formost a head) shotte off a péece of Ordinance, and stroke all hir sayles, supposing that they descryed land, whyche by reason of the thicke misles, they could not make perfit: howbeit, as wel our accompt, as also the greate alteration of the water, whiche became more blacke and smooth, dyd playnely declare we were not farre off the coast. Our Generall sent his Maister aboorde the Michaell (who had bin within the yeare before) to beare in with the place, to make proofe thereof, who descryed not the land perfecte, but sawe sundrie huge Ilands of Ise, which we déemed to be not past twelue leagues frõ the shore, for about tenne of the clocke at night, being the fourth of July, the weather being more clére, we made the land perfect, and knew it to be Freeseland. And the heigth being taken héere, we founde oure selues to be in the Latitude of.60.Degrées and a halfe, and were fallen with the Southermost parte of this land. Betwéene Orkney and Freeseland are reckned leagues.

Great bodies of trees driuing in the Seas.

Monstrous fish & strange Fowle liuing only by the Sea.

Water beeyng blacke and smooth, signifyeth land to be neere.

Ilandes of Ise.

The fyrste syght of Freeselands.

This Freeseland sheweth a ragged and high lande, hauing the Mountaynes almost couered ouer with Snow, alongst the coast full of drift Ise, and séemeth almost inaccessible, it is thought to be an Iland in bignesse not inferior to England, and is called of some Authours, Mealt Freeseland, I thinke, bycause it lyeth more Mealt, than anye part of Europe. It extendeth in Latitude to the North-

Freeseland described.

ward verie farre as seemed to vs, and appeareth by a description set out by two brethren *Venetians*, Nicholaus, and Antonius Genoa, who being driuen off from Ireland with a violent tempest, made Shipwracke here, and were the first knowen Christians that discouered this lande, aboute three hundred yeares sithence, and they haue in their Sea-Cardes set out euerie part thereof, and described the condition of the inhabitants, declaring them to be as ciuill and Religious people as we. And for so much of this land as we haue sayled alongst, comparing their Carde with ỹ coast, we find it very agreeable. This coast seemeth to haue good fishing, for we lying becalmd, let fall a hooke without anye bayte, and presently caught a great fish called a Hollibut, which serued the whole companie for a dayes meate, and is dangerous meate for surfetting. And sounding about fyue leagues off frō the shore, our leade brought vp in the tallow a kind of Corrall almost white, and small stones as bright as Christall: & it is not to be doubted, but that this lād may be found very rich, and beneficiall, if it were throughly discouered, although we saw no creature there but little birds. It is a maruellous thing, to behold, of what great bignesse and depth some Ilandes of Ise be here, some. 70. some. 80. fadome vnder water, besides that which is aboue, seemyng Ilands, more than halfe a mile in circuite. All these Ise are in tast freshe, and seeme to be bredde in the sounds thereaboutes, or in some land neere the pole, and with the wind & tides are driuen alongst the coastes. We foūd none of these Ilands of Ise salt in tast, wherby appeareth they were not congealed of the Ocean Sea water, which is always salt, but of some standing or little mouing lakes, or great fresh waters, neere the shore, caused eyther by melted snow frō tops of Mountaines, or by continuall accesse of fresh riuers frō the lād, and intermingling with ỹ Sea water, bearing yet the dominion (by the force of extreame frost) may cause some part of salt water to freese so with it, & so seeme a little brackish,

An easie kind of Fishing.

Whyte Corrall gotte by sounding.

Monstrous Ises of Ise, in tast freshe, wherehence they are supposed to come

The opinion of the frosen Seas is destroyed by experience.

brackish, but otherwise ẏ maine sea fræseth not, & therefore there is no *Mare Glaciale* or frosen Sea, as the opinion hytherto hath bin. Our General proued lãding here twice, but by ẏ suddaine fall of mistes (wherevnto this coast is much subiect) he was like to lose sight of his Ships, & being greatly endangered with the driuing Ise alongst the coast, was forced aboard, and faine to surceasse his prætẽce, till a better oportunitie might serue: and hauing spent. 4. days & nights sailing alongst this lãd, finding the coast subiect to such bitter cold & continuall mistes, he determined to spend no more time therin, but to beare out his course towards ẏ streights called Frobishers straightes, after ẏ Generals name, who being the firste that euer passed beyonde. 58. degrees to the Northwards, for any thing hath bin yet knowẽ of certainty of New found lãd, otherwise called ẏ continent or firme lãd of America, discouered ẏ said streights this last yeare. 1576. and hopeth that there wil be found a thorough passage into the sea, which lieth on the back side of ẏ said new found lãd called *Mare pacificum*, or *Mare de Sur*, by the which we maye go vnto Cataya, China, the East India, and all the dominiõs of the Great Cane of Tartaria. Betweene Freeseland & the straights we had one great storme, wherin ẏ Michael was somewhat in dãger, hauing hir Stærage broken, & hir top Masts blowẽ ouer bord, & being not past. 50. leagues short of ẏ straights by our accõpt, we stroke sayle, & lay a hull, fearing the cõtinuance of the storme, the wind being at the Northeast, and hauing lost company of the Barkes in that flaw of wind, we happily mette againe the. 17. day of July, hauing the euening before sæne diuers Ilandes of flæting Ise, which gaue an argument that we were not farre from land. Our Generall in ẏ morning frõ the maine top (ẏ weather being reasonable clære) descried lãd, but to be better assured, he sent the two Barkes two cõtrarie courses, wherby they might discrie either the South or North forlande, the Ayde lying off & on at Sea, with a small saile by an Iland

Frobishers streightes.

The Stæerage of the Michaell broken by Tempest.

The first entrance of the straights.

of Ise,

of Ise, whiche was the marke for vs to mæte togither a-gayne. And aboute noone, the weather being more clære, we made the North Forlande perfite, which otherwise is
Halles Iland. called Halles Iland, and also the small Ilande bearing the name of the saide Hall, whence the Ore was taken vppe, whiche was brought into Englande this last yeare 1576. the sayd Hall being present at the finding and takyng vp thereof, who was then Maister in the Gabriell with Captayne Frobysher. At oure arriuall hære, all the Seas about this coast were so couered ouer with huge quantitie of great Ise, that we thought these places might only deserue the name of *Mare Glaciale*, and be called the Isie Sea.

The description of the streyghtes. This North forlande, is thought to be deuided from the continente of the Norther lande, by a little sounde, called Halles sound, whiche maketh it an Iland, and is thought little lesse, than the Ile of Wight, and is the firste entrance of the streightes vpon the Norther side, and standeth in the Latitude of. 62. Degræs. 40. Minutes, and is reckned from Freeseland leagues. God hauing blessed vs wyth so happie a lande fall, we bare into the streightes, whyche runne in nert hande Weast, and somewhat to the Northwarde, and came as nære the shore as we might for the Ise, and vpon the eyghtænth day of July, our Generall taking the Goldfiners with him, attempted to go on shore with a small rowing Pinnesse, vpō the small Iland where the Ore was taken vp, to proue whether there were anye store thereof to be found, but he could not gette in all that
No more gold ore coūd in the firste Ilande. Iland a pæce so bigge as a Walnut, where the firste was found, so that it may seeme a great miracle of God, that being only one rich stone in all the Iland, the same should be found by one of our Countreymen, whereby it shoulde appeare, Gods diuine will and pleasure is, to haue oure common wealth encreased with no lesse abundance of his hydden treasures and golde mynes, than any other nation, and would, that the fayth of his Gospell and holy name should

be

be published and enlarged throughe all those corners of the earth, amongest those Idolatrous Infidels. But oure men, whiche sought the other Ilandes thereaboutes, found them all to haue good store of the Oze, whereuppon our Generall with these good tidings returned aboorde aboute ten of the clocke at night, and was ioyfully welcomed of the company with a volie of shotte. He brought Egges, Fowle, and a yong Seale aboord, which the companie hadde killed ashore, and hauing founde vpon those Ilandes, ginnes set to catch fowle, and stickes newe cut, with other things, he well perceiued, that not long before, some of the countrey people had resorted thither. Hauing therefore founde those tokens of the peoples accesse in those partes, and being in his firste voyage well acquainted with their subtile and cruell dispotion, he prouided well for his better safetie, and on Friday the nintenth of July in the morning earely, with his best companie of Gentlemen and souldioures, to the number of fortie persons, went on shoare, aswell to discouer the Inlande and habitation of the people, as also to fynd out some fitte harborowe for our shippes. And passing towardes the shoare with no small difficultie, by reason of the abundance of Ise whiche lay alongest the coaste so thicke togither, that hardely any passage throughe them might be discerned, we arriued at length vpon the maine of Halles greater Iland, and founde there also, aswel as in the other small Ilands, good store of the Oze. And leauing his boats here with sufficient guarde, passed vp into the countrey about two Englishe miles, and recouered the toppe of a highe hill, on the top whereof our men made a Columne or Crosse of stones heaped vppe of a good heigth togither in good sorte, and solempnely sounded a Trumpet, and said certaine prayers, knéeling aboute the Ancient, and honoured the place by the name of Mount Warwicke, in remembrance of the Right Honorable the Lord Ambrose Dudley Erle of Warwick, whose noble minde, and good countenaunce in this, as in all

Egges and Fowles of Meta Incognita

Snares sette to catche birds withal.

The building of a Columne, called Mount warwicke.

other good actions gaue great encouragement and good furtherãce. This done, we retired our companies, not seeing any thing here worth further discouerie, the coũtrie seeming barren and full of ragged mountaines, in most parts, couered with Snow. And thus marching towards our boats, we espied certaine of the countrie people on the top of Mount Warwicke with a flag, waſting vs backe againe, & making great noiſe, with cries like the mowing of Bulles, seeming greatly desirous of conference with vs: wherupon the Generall, being therewith better acquainted, answered them again with the like cries, whereat, and with the noiſe of our trumpets, they seemed greatly to reioyce, skipping, laughing, and dauncing for ioy. And herevppon we made signes vnto them, holding vp two fingers, cõmaunding two of our menne to goe aparte from our companies, whereby they might doe the like. So that forthwith two of oure menne, and two of theirs mette togither a good space from companie, neither partie hauing their weapons about them. Our men gaue them pinnes and pointes, and such trifles as they had. And they likewise bestowed on our men, two bowe cases, and suche things as they had. They earnestlye desired oure menne to goe vppe into their Countrie, and our men offered them like kindnesse aboorde oure shippes, but neyther parte (as it seemed) admitted or trusted the others curtesie. Their manner of trafficke is thus, they doe vse to lay downe of their marchandise vppon the ground, so much as they meane to parte withall, and so loking that the other partie, with whome they make trade, shoulde doe the like, they themselues doe departe, and then, if they doe like of their marte, they come againe, and take in exchange the others marchandise, otherwise, if they like not, they take their owne and departe. The daye being thus well neare spent, in haste we retired our companies into our boates againe, minding forthwith to searche alongest the coast for some harborowe fitte for oure shippes, for the present neces-

The first sight of the countrie people, waſting with a flag.

The meting apart of two Englishmen, with two of that Countr.

The order of their traffike

sities

stitie thereof was much, considering, that all this while they lay off and on betwéen the two lands, being continually subiect, aswell to great danger of fléeting yce, which enuironed them, as to the sodain flawes which the coast séemeth much subiect vnto. But when the people perceiued our departure, with great tokēs of affection they earnestly called vs backe againe, following vs almost to our boates: whereupon our Generall taking his Maister with him who was beste acquainted with their maner, went apart vnto two of them, meaning, if they could lay sure holde vpon them, forcibly to bring them aboord, with intent, to bestow certain toyes and apparell vpon the one, and so to dismisse him with all argu-ments of curtesie, and retaine the other for an Interpreter. The Generall & his Maister being met with their two cōpanions togither, after they hadde exchanged certaine thinges the one with the other, one of the Saluages, for lacke of better marchandise, cutte off the tayle of his coate (whiche is a chiefe ornament among them) and gaue it vnto oure Generall for a present. But he presently vpon a watchword giuen, with his Maister sodainely laid holde vpon the two Saluages. But the grounde vnderfoote being slipperie, with the Snow on the side of the hill, thire handfast fayled, and their pray escaping, ranne away, and lightlye recouered their bowe and arrowes, which they had hid not farre from them behinde the rockes. And being only two Saluagies in sight, they so fiercely, desperately, and with suche furie assaulted, and pursued our Generall and his Maister, being altogither vnarmed, and not mistrusting their subtiltie, that they chased them to their boats, and hurte the Generall in the Buttocke with an arrow, who the rather spéedily fled backe, because they suspected a greater number behind ẏ rockes. Our soldiors (which wer commanded before to kéepe their boates) perceiuing the danger, & hearing our men calling for shot, came spéedily to rescue, thinking there had bin a more number. But when ẏ Sauages heard ẏ shot

Another meeting of two of our men with two of theirs

The Englishemen chased to their boates.

of one of our caliuers. And yet (hauing firſt beſtowed their arrowes) they rā away, our mē ſpædily folowing thē. But a ſeruaunte of my Lorde of Warwickes, called Nicholas Conger, a good ſwimman, and vncombred with anye furniture, beſides a dagger at his backe, ouertooke one of them, and being a Cornishman, and a good wraſtler, ſhewed his companion ſuche a Cornishe tricke, that he made his ſides ake againſte the grounde for a moneth after. And ſo beeing ſlayed, he was taken aliue, and brought away, but the other eſcaped. Thus with their ſtraunge and newe praye, oure men repaired to their boates, and paſſed from the maine to a ſmall Ilande of a myle compaſſe, where they reſolued to tarrie all night, for euen now a ſodaine ſtorme was grown ſo great at ſea, that by no meanes they coulde recouer their ſhips. And here euerie man refreſhed himſelfe with a ſmall portion of victualles, whiche was laide into the boates for their dinners, hauing neither eate nor drunke all the daye before. But bycauſe they knewe not howe long the ſtorme might laſte, nor how far off the ſhips might be put to Sea, nor whether they ſhould euer recouer thē again or not, they made greate ſpare of their victualles, as it greatly behoued them: For they knew ful wel, that the beſt cheare the countrey coulde yelde them, was golden rockes and ſtones, a harde foode to liue withall, and the people more readie to eate them, than to giue them wherewithall to eate. And thus kæping verie good watche and warde, they lay there al night vpon harde cliffes of Snowe and Iſe, both wette, cold and comfortleſſe.

One of that Countrimen taken.

Theſe things thus hapning with the company on lande, the danger of the ſhippes at Sea was no leſſe perilous. For within one houre after the Generalls departing in ẏ morning, by negligence of the Cooke in ouer-heating, and the workman in making the chimney, the Aide was ſet on fire, and had bin the confuſion of the whole, if by chaunce a boye eſpying it, it hadde not bin ſpædily with great labour and

The Aide ſet on fire.

Gods

Gods helpe well extinguished.

This day also, were diuerse stormes and flawes, and by nine of the clocke at night the storme was growen so great, and continewed suche vntil the morning, that it putte our shippes at sea in no small perill: for hauing mountaines of fleeting Ise on euery side, we went romer for one, & lofed for another, some scraped vs, & some happily escaped vs, that the least of a Myver as dãgerous to strike, as any rocke, & able to haue split asunder the strongest shippe of the world. We had a scope of cleare without Ise, (as God would) wherein we turned, beyng otherwise compassed on euery side about: but so much was the winde, and so little was our sea rome, that being able to beare only our forecoast, we cast so oft about, that we made fourteene bordes in eighte glasses running, being but foure houres: but God being our best Stereesmã, and by ỹ industry of Charles Iackman and Andrew Dyer, then maisters mates, both very expert Mariners, and Richard Coxe the maister Gunner, with other very carefull saylers, then within borde, and also by the helpe of ỹ cleare nightes which are without darkenesse, we did happily auoyde those present daungers, whereat since we haue more maruelled than in the present daunger feared, for that euery man within borde, both better and worse, had ynough to doe, with his handes to hale ropes, and with his eyes to loke out for daunger. But the nexte morning, being the 20. of July, as God would, the storme ceased, and the General espying the shippes with his newe Captiue, and whole companie, came happilye aborde, and reported what hadde passed a shoare, wherupon, altogither vpon our knees, gaue God humble and hartie thankes, for that it hadde pleased him, from so spedy peril to send vs such spedie deliuerance, and so from this Norther shoare, we stroke ouer towardes the Southerland,

The great daunger of those rockes Ise.

Night without darknes in that countrey.

The one and twentith of July, we discouered a bay, which ranne into the lande, that seemed a likely harborow for our

shippes, wherefore our General rowed thither with hys
Our first comming on the Southerland of the sayde straryghtes. boates, to make proffe thereof, and with his goldfiners to searche for Ore, hauing neuer assayed anye thing on the south shoare as yet, and the first small Ilande, which wee landed vppon, here all the sands and cliftes, did so glister & had so bright a marquesite, that it seemed all to be golde, but vpon tryal made, it proued no better than blacke leade, and verifyed the prouerbe. All is not golde that shineth.

A Myne of Blacklead. Upon the two & twentith of July, we bare into the sayd sounde & came to Anker a reasonable breath off the shoare, where thinkyng our selues in good securitie, we were greatly endaungered with a peece of driste Ise, which the Ebbe brought forth of the sounde, and came thwart vs, ere wee were aware. But the gentlemen & souldiers within boorde, taking great paynes at this pinche at the Capstone, ouercame the most daunger therof, and yet for all that might be done, it stroke on our sterne such a blowe, that we feared least it had stryken away our rudder, and being forced to cut our Cable in the hawse, were fayne to set our foresaile to runne further vp within, and if our sterage had not bin stronger, than in the present time we feared, we had run in the shippe vpon the rockes, hauing a very narrowe Channel to turne in, but as God woulde, all came well to passe. And this was named Iackmans sounde, after the name of the Maisters mate, who had first liking vnto the place.

Iackmans sounde. Upon a small Ilande, within this sound, called Smithes Iland (bycause he first set vp his forge there) was founde a Myne of siluer, but was not wonne out of the rockes without great labour Here our goldfyners made saye of suche Ore as they founde vppon the Northerlande, and founde foure sortes thereof to holde golde in good quantitie. Vpon another small Ilande here was also founde a great deade fishe, which as it should seeme, had bin embayde with yse, and was in proportion rounde like to a Porpose, being about twelue foote long, and in bignesse answerable, hauyng

Smiths Iland

a horn

a horne of two yardes long, growing out of the snoute or nostrels. This horne is wreathed and strayte, like in fashion to a Taper made of ware, and maye truely be thoughte to be the sea Unicorne. This horne is to be seene and reserued as a Jewel, by the Queens maiesties commaundemẽt, in hir Wardrop of Robes. The forme whereof is here set downe.

The fyndyng of an Unicornes horne

Tewsday, the three & twentyth of July, our generall with his best company of gentlemen, souldiers and saylers, to the number of seauentie persons in all, marched with Auntient displayde, vppon the continent of the Southerlande (the supposed continent of America) where, commaunding a Trumpet to sounde a call for euery man to repayre to the Auncient, he declared to the whole company, how much the cause inported, for the seruice of hir Maiestie, our country, our credites, and the safetie of our own liues, and therfore required euery man to be conformable to order, and to bee directed by those he shoulde assigne. And appointed for leaders, Captaine Fenton, Captain Yorke, and his Lieutenãt George Beste, whiche done, we cast our selues into a ring, and altogither vppon oure knees, gaue GOD humble thankes, for that it had pleased him of his greate goodnesse in preseruing vs from such imminent dangers, to bestow so great & hidden treasures vpon vs his poore and vnworthye seruants, beseeching likewise the assistaunce of his holy spirite, so to deliuer vs in safetie, into our Countrey, whereby

the

the light and truth of these secretes being known, it might redoũd to the more honor of his holy name, & consequently to the aduancement of our common wealth. And so, in as good sorte as the place suffered, we marched towardes the tops of the mountaines, which were no lesse painful in clyming, thã dangerous in descending, by reasõ of their steepenesse, & yse. And hauing passed about fiue miles, by such vnweldie wayes, we returned vnto ourr ships, without sighte of any people, or likelyhoode of habitation. Here diuerse of the gentlemen desired oure general to suffer them to the number of twentie or thirtie persons, to marche vp thirtie or forty leagues in the countrie, to the ende they might discouer the Inlande, and do some acceptable seruice for their countrey. But he, not contented with the matter he sought for, and well considering the short time he had in hande, and the greedie desire our countrey hath to a present sauour and returne of gayne, bente his whole indeuour onely to finde a Mine, to fraight his ships, & to leaue the reste (by Gods help) hereafter to be well accomplished. And therefore the twentie sixte of July he departed ouer to the Northlande, with the two barkes, leauing the Ayde riding in Iackmãs sound, and ment (after he had founde conuenient harborowe, and fraight there for his shippes) to discouer further for the passage. The Barkes came the same night to Ancker, in a sound, vpon the Northerland, where the tydes did runne so swifte, and the place so subiect to indraftes of Ise, that by reason thereof they were greatly endaungered, and hauing founde a very rich Myne, and got almoste twentie tunne of Ore togither, vpon the 28. of July the Ise came driuing into the sounde where the Barkes road, in such sort, that they were therewith greatly distressed. And the Gabriell riding aferne the Michael, had hir Cable gaulde asunder in the hawse, with a peece of driuing Ise, and lost another Ancker, and hauing but one cable and ancker lefte, for she had losse two before, and the Ise still driuing vppon hir, she was (by

Gods

Gods helpe) wel fenced from the daunger of the reſt, by one great Iland of Iſe, which came a grounde harde a heade of hir, which if it had not ſo chaunced, I thinke ſurely ſhe had bin caſt vpon the rockes with the Iſe. The Michael moored Ancker vpon this greate Iſe, and roade vnder the lee thereof: but about midnight, by the weyght of it ſelfe, and the ſetting of the Tyde, the Iſe brake within halfe the Barkes length, and made vnto the companie within board, a ſodaine and fearefull noyſe. The nexte ſtoude towarde the morning we weyed Ancker, and went further vppe the ſtraightes, and leauing our Doe behinde vs which we had digged, for haſt, left the place by the name of Beares ſound after the Maſters name of the Michael, and named the Iſland Leceſters Iland. In one of the ſmall Ilands here, we found a Tombe, wherin the bones of a dead man lay together, & our ſauage Captiue being with vs demanded (by ſignes) whether his countrey men had not ſlain this man & eat his fleſh ſo frō the bones, he made ſignes to the contrarie, and that he was ſlain with Wolues and wilde beaſts. Here alſo was founde hid vnder ſtones good ſtoare of fiſh, and ſundrie other things of the inhabitauntes: as ſleddes, bridles, kettels of fiſhe ſkinnes, knines of bone, and ſuch other like. And our Sauage declared vnto vs the vſe of all thoſe things. And taking in his hand one of thoſe countrey bridels, he caughte one of our dogges, and hampred him handſomely therin, as we doe our horſes, and with a whip in his hande, he taught the dogge to drawe in a ſledde, as we doe horſes in a coatche, ſetting himſelfe thereupon like a guide: ſo that we might ſee, they vſe dogges for that purpoſe, as we doe our horſes. And we founde ſince by experience, that the leſſer ſorte of dogges they feede fat, and kepe them as domeſticall cattel in their tentes, for their eating, & the greater ſort ſerue for the vſe of drawing their ſleds.

Beares ſound, Leceſters Iland.

A tombe with a dead mans bones in it, found at 66 degrees in latitude.

Bridles knines & other inſtruments found hid among the Rockes.

They vſe great dogges to draw ſleds and little dogges for their meate.

The twentie ninth of July, about fiue leagues from Beares ſound, we diſcouered a Bay, which being fenced on

The Counteſſes Iland.

eache side, with small Ilandes, lying of the mayne, whych breakthe force of the Tydes, and make the place free from any indraftes of yse, did proue a very fitte harborow for our ships, where we came to Ancker vnder a smal Iland, whichenow togither with the sound, is called by ỹ name of thatright Honorable and vertuous Lady, Anne Countesse of Warwicke. And this is the furthest place that this yeare we haue entred vppe within the streyghtes, and is reconed from the Cape of the Queenes forelande, which is the entrance of the straightes, not aboue 30. leagues. Upon this Ilande was found good store of the Ore, which in the washing helde golde plainly to be sene: whereupon it was thoughte beste rather to loade here, where there was store and indifferent good, than to seke further for better, and spend time with ieoperdie. And therefore oure Generall setting the Myners to worke, and shewing fyrste a good president of a painefull labourer & a good Captaine in himselfe, gaue good examples for others to follow him: whereuppon euery man, both better and worse, with their best endeuors, willingly laide to their helping handes. And the nexte daye, being the 30. of July, the Michaell was sente ouer to Iackmans sounde, for the Ayde and whole companye to come thither. Upon the maine land ouer against the Countesses Iland we discouered, and beheld to our great maruell, the poore caues and houses of those countrie people, which serue them (as it shoulde seme) for their winter dwellings, & are made two fadome vnder grounde, in compasse rounde, lyke to an Ouen, being ioyned fast one by another, hauing holes like to a Fore or Conny berrie, to kepe and come togither. They vndertrench these places with gutters so, that the water falling from the hilles aboue them, may slide awaye without their anoiaunce: & are seated commonly in the forte of a hil, to shielde them better from the colde winds, hauing their dore and entrance euer open towardes the South. From the ground vpward they builde with whales bones,

Thirtie leagues discouered within the straytes.

A good president of a good Captayne shewed by Captayne Frobisher.

The maner of their houses in this Countrey.

Whales bones vsed in stead of timber.

for

for lacke of timber, whiche bending one ouer another, are handsomly compacted in the toppe togither, & are couered ouer with Seales skinnes, whiche in stead of tiles, fenceth them from the rayne. In eache house they haue only one roome, hauing the one halfe of the floure raysed with broad stones a fote higher than ẏ other, whereon strawing Mosse, they make their nests to sleepe in. They defile these dennes most filthylie with their beastly feeding, & dwell so long in a place (as we thinke) vntill their owne sluttishnesse lothyng thē, they are forced to seeke a sweeter ayre, and a new seate, and are (no doubt) a dispersed and wandring nation, as the Tartarians, & liue in hords and troupes, withoute anye certayn abode, as may appeare by sundry circumstances of our experiēce. Here our captiue being ashore with vs, to declare ẏ vse of such things as we saw, stayd himselfe alone behind the cōpany, & did set vp fiue small stickes round in a circle, one by another, with one smal bone placed iust in ẏ middest of all: which thing when one of our men perceiued, he called vs backe to behold the matter, thinking that he had meant some charme or witchcraft therin. But ẏ best cōiecture we could make thereof, was, that he would thereby his Countreymē should vnderstand, ẏ for our fiue mē which they betrayed the last yeare (whome he signified by ẏ fiue stickes) he was taken & kept prisoner, which he signified by ẏ bone in ẏ midst. For afterwards whē we shewed him ẏ picture of his Countreymā, which ẏ last yeare was brought into Englād (whose counterfet we had drawne, with boate, & other furniture, both as he was in his own, & also in english aparell) he was vpon the suddayne muche amazed therat, & beholding aduisedly the same with silence a good while, as though he would streyne courtesie whether shoulde begin ẏ speech (for he thoughte him no doubte a liuely creature) at length, begā to questiō with him, as with his companion, & finding him dumme & mute, semed to suspect him as one disdeynful, & wold wͤ a little help haue growē into choller at ẏ

The sluttishnesse of these people.

A signe set vp by the sauage Captiue, and the meaning thereof.

The sauage captiue amazed at his Countreymans picture

matter vntil at last by feeling and handling, he founde him but a deceiuing picture. And then with great noyse and cryes, ceased not wondering, thinking that we coulde make meane liue or die at oure pleasure.

And thereupon calling the matter to his remembrance, he gaue vs plainely to vnderstande by signes, that he hadde knowlege of the taking of our fiue men the last yeare, and confessing the manner of eche thing, numbred the fiue men vpon his fiue fingers, and poynted vnto a boate in our ship, which was like vnto that wherein our men were betrayed. And when we made him signes, that they were slaine and eaten, he earnestly denied, and made signes to the contrarie.

The laste of July, the Michael returned with the Ayde to vs from the Southerlande, and came to anker by vs in the Countesse of Warwicks sounde, and reported, that since we departed from Lackmans sounde, there happened nothing among them there greatly worth the remembrance, vntil the thirtith day of July, when certaine of our companie being aboare vppon a small Iland within the said Lackmans sounde, neare the place where the Ayde roade, diede espie a long boate with diuers of the countrie people therein, to the number of eighténe or twentie persons, whom so soone as oure men perceiued, they returned spedily aboorde, to giue notice therof vnto our companie. They might perceiue these people climbing vp the toppe of a hill, where, with a flagge, they waued vnto oure shippe, and made greate outeries and noises, like so many Bulls. Herevppon our men did presently man forth a small shiffe, hauing not aboue fiue or seauen persons therein, whiche rowed neare the place where those people were, to proue if they could haue any cõference with them. But after this small boate, was sente a greater, beeing well appoynted for their reskue, if neede required.

Another shew of twentie persons of that countrie in one boate.

As soone as they espied our companie comming neare them, they take their boates, and hasted awaye, either for feare,

feare, either else for pollicie, to drawe our men from rescue further within their danger: wherefore our men construing their comming thither was but to seeke aduauntage, followed spedily after them, but they rowed so swiftly away, that our men could come nothing nere the. Howbeit they failed not of their beste endeuour in rowing, and hauing chased them aboue two myles into the Sea, returned into their shippes againe.

The morning following, being the first of August, Captaine Yorke with the Michaell came into Iackmans sound, and declared vnto the company there, that the laste night past, he came to anker in a certaine baye (whiche sithens was named Yorkes Sounde,) aboute foure leagues distant from Iackmans sound, being putte to lewarde of that place for lacke of winde, where he discouered certaine tents of the Countrie people, where going with his companye ashoare, he entred into them, but founde the people departed, as it shoulde seeme, for feare of their comming. But amongest sundrie straunge things, whiche in these tentes they founde, there was rawe and newe killed flesshe of vnknown sortes, with dead carcasses and bones of dogs, and I know not what. They also beheld (to their greatest maruaile) a dubiet of Canuas made after the Englishe fashion, a shirt, a girdle, three shoes for contrarie feete, and of vnequall bignesse, whiche they well coniectured to be the apparell of our fiue poore countriemen, whiche were intercepted the laste yeare by these Countrie people, aboute fiftye leagues from this place, further within the straightes. Wherupon, our men being in good hope, that some of them might be here, and yet liuing, the Captaine deuising for the best, lefte his mind behind him in writing, with pen, incke, and paper also, whereby our poore captiue countriemen, if it might come to their handes, might knowe their friendes mindes, and of their arriuall, and likewise retourne their aunswere. And so without taking any thing away in their

Yorkes sounde.

The apparell found againe of oure Englishmen whiche the yeare before were taken captiue

A good deuice of Captaine Yorke.

tentes, leauing there also looking glasses, pointes, & other of our toyes (the better to allure thē by such friendly meanes,) departed aboorde hys Barke, wyth intent to make haste to the Ayde, to giue notice vnto the companye, of all suche things as he had there discouered: and so ment to returne to these tents againe, hoping, that he might by force or policie, entrappe or entice the people to some friendly conferēce. Which things, when he had deliuered to the company there, they determined forthwith to go [illegible]nde with the matter. Hereupon Captain Yorke w[illegible] maister of the Ayde & his mate (who the night before [illegible]oin at the tents, and came ouer from the other side in the Michael with him) being accompanied with diuers of the Gentlemen & souldiors, to the number of. 30. or. 40. persons in two small rowing pynnesses, made towards the place, where the night before they discouered the tents of those people, and setting Charles Lackman, being the Master-mate, ashoare with a conuenient nūber, for that he coulde best guide them to the place, they marched ouer land, meaning [illegible]ōpasse thē on the one side, whilest the Captain with his bo[illegible]es might entrap them on the other side. But landing at last at ẏ place where the night before they left them, they found them with their tēts remoued. Notwithstāding, our mē which marched vp into ẏ coūtrie, passing ouer two or three tedious mountains, by chance espied certaine tentes in a valley vnderneath thē neare vnto a creeke by the Sea side, whiche, because it was not the place where the guide had lin the night before, they iudged them to be another company, and besetting them about, determined to take thē if they could. But they hauing quickly descried our companie, launched one great, & another small boate, being about. 16. or. 18. persons, & very narrowly escaping, put themselues to sea. Whereupon our souldiours discharged their Caliuers, and followed them, thinking the noise therof being heard to our boats at sea, our men there would make what spēede they might to that place. And

A good deuise of Captaine Yorke.

The Sauages haue Boates of sundry bignesse.

The English men pursue those people of that countrey.

there,

therupon indéede our men which were in the boates (crossing vppon them in the mouth of the sounde, whereby their passage was let from getting sea roome, wherein it had bin impossible for vs to ouertake them by rowing) forced them to put themselues ashoare vpon a point of lande within the said sound (which vpon the occasion of the slaughter there, was since named the Bloudie point) whereunto our men so spédily followed, that they hadde little leysure lefte them to make any escape. But so soone as they landed, eche of them brake his Dare, thinking by that meanes to preuent vs, in carying awaye their boates for want of Dares. And desperately returning vpon our men, resisted them manfullye in their landing, so long as their arrows and dartes lasted, & after gathering vp those arrows which our mē shot at thē, yea, and plucking our arrowes out of their bodies, encountred afresh againe, and maintained their cause, vntil both weapons & life vtterly failed them. And when they founde they were mortally wounded, being ignorant what mercy meaneth, with deadly furie they cast themselues headlong from off the rocks into the sea, least perhaps their enimies shoulde receiue glorie or praye of their dead carcasses, for they supposed vs be like to be Cambales, or eaters of mans flesh. In this conflict one of our men was dangerouslie hurt in the bellie with one of their arrowes, and of them were slayne fiue or sixe. The rest by flight escaped among the Rockes, sauing two women, whereof the one being old and ougly, oure men thought she had bin a Diuell or some Witch, & therfore let her go: the other being yong, & combred with a sucking childe at hir backe, hiding hirselfe behinde the rocks, was espied by one of oure men, who supposing she had bin a man, shot through the heare of hir head, & pierced through the childs arme, whereupon she cried out, & was takē, & our Surgeō meaning to heale hir childs arme, applyed salues therunto. But she not acquainted with such kinde of surgerie, plucked those salues away, & by cōtinuall licking

The swift rowing of those people.

The bloudy poynt.

Yorkes sound

A hote skirmish betweene the Englishe, and them of that countrey

The desperat nature of those people.

The taking of the woman and hir child.

A prettie kinde of Surgerie, whyche nature teacheth.

with hir owne tongue, not muche vnlike oure dogges, healed vppe the childes arme. And bycause the daye was well neare spent, oure menne made haste vnto the reste of oure companie, which on the other side of the water remained at the tentes, where they founde by the apparell, letter, and other Englishe furniture, that they were the same companye whiche Capitaine Yorke discouered the night before, hauing remoued thēselues frō the place where he left thē.

And now considering their sodaine flying from our men, and their desperate manner of fighting, we begainne to suspecte, that we hadde already heard the laste newes of our men, whiche the laste yeare were betrayed of these people. And considering also their rauennesse and bloudy disposition, in eating anye kinde of rawe flesh or carrion, howsoeuer stinking, it is to be thoughte, that they had slaine and deuoured oure men. For the doublet whiche was founde in their tents had many holes therein, being made with their arrowes and dartes.

But nowe the night being at hande, our men with their captiues and suche poore stuffe as they founde in their tentes, returned towardes their shippes, when being at Sea, there arose a sodaine flawe of winde, whiche was not a little daungerous for their small boates. But as God would, they came all safely aboorde. And with these good newes they retourned (as before mentioned) into the Countesse of Warwicks sound, vnto vs. And betwene Iackmans sounde, from whence they came, and the Countesse of Warwickes sound, betwene land & land, being thoughte the narrowest place of the straights, were iudged nine leagues ouer at leaste: and Iackmans sounde being vppon the Southerlande, lyeth directlye almoste ouer againste the Countesses sound, as is reckned, scarce thirty leagues within the straightes from the Queenes Cape, whiche is the entrance of the straights of Southerland, being the supposed continent of America. This Cape being named Queene Elizabeths

The narrowest place of the straights is 9. leagues ouer.

Elizabethes Cape, standeth in the Latitude of degrees and a halfe to the Northwardes of Newe found lande, and vpon the same continent, for any thing that is yet knowen to the contrarie. The Queenes Cape.

Hauing now got a woman captiue for the comforte of our man, we broughte them both togither, and euery man with silence desired to beholde the manner of their meeting and entertaynement, the whiche was more worth the beholding, than can be well expressed by writing. At their first encountring, they beheld each the other very wistly a good space, withoute speeche or worde vttered, with greate change of coloure and countenaunce, as though it seemed, the greefe and disdeyne of their captiuitie had taken away the vse of their tongs and vtterance: the woman at the first verie suddaynely, as though she disdeyned or regarded not the man, turned away, and beganne to sing, as though she minded another matter: but being agayne broughte togyther, the man brake vp the silence first, and with sterne and stayed countenance, beganne to tell a long solemne tale to the woman, wherevnto she gaue good hearing, and interrupted him nothing, till he had finished, & afterwards, being growen into more familiar acquayntance by speech, were turned togither, so that (I thinke) the one would hardly haue liued, without the comfort of the other. And, for so muche as we coulde perceiue, albeit they liued continually togither, yet did they neuer vse as man and wife, though the woman spared not to do all necessarie things that appertayned to a good huswife indifferently for them both, as in making cleane their Cabin, and euery other thing that appertayned to his ease: for when hee was Seasicke, shee would make him cleane, she would kill and flea y Dogges for their eating, and dresse his meate. Only I thinke it worth the noting, the continencie of them both, for the man would neuer shift himselfe, except he had firste caused the woman to depart out of his Cabin, and they both were The manner of the meeting of the two Captiues, and their entertaynement

The shamefastnesse and chastitie of those sauage Captiues.

most shamefast, least anye of their priuie parts should bee discouered, eyther of themselues, or any other body.

On Monday the sixth of August, the Lieutenante, wyth all the Souldyers, for the better garde of the Myners, and the other things a shore, pitched their tents in the Countesse Ilande, and fortifyed the place for their better defence as well as they could, and were to the number of forty persons, when being all at labour, they might perceyue vppon the toppe of a hill ouer against them, a number of the countrey people wafting with a flagge, and making great outcryes vnto them, and were of the same companie, whyche had encountred lately our men vpon the other shore, beeing come to complayne their late losses, and to entreate (as it seemed) for restitution of the Woman and Chylde, whyche our men in the late conflict had taken, and brought away: whereupon the Generall taking the sauage Captiue with him, and setting the Woman where they might best perceyue hir, in the highest place of the Ilande, wente ouer to talke with them. Thys Captiue at the fyrste encountrie of hys friendes, fell so out into teares, that he coulde not speake a worde in a greate space, but after a whyle, ouercomming his kyndnesse, hee talked at full wyth hys companyons, and bestowed friendly vppon them suche toyes and trifles as we hadde gyuen hym, whereby we noted, that they are verie kynde one to the other, and greately sorowfull for the losse of their friendes. Oure Generall by signes requyred hys fyue men whyche they toke Captiue the last yeare, and promised them, not only to releasse those whyche hee hadde taken, but also to rewarde them wyth greate giftes and friendshyp. Our Sauage made signes in answere from them, that oure men shoulde bee delyuered vs, and were yet lyuing, and made signes lykewise vnto vs, that wee shoulde write oure letters vnto them, for they knewe very well the vse wee haue of writing, and receyued knowledge thereof, eyther of oure poore Captiue Coun-

Another appearance of that Countrey people.

These people know the vse of writing.

Countreymen, whyche they betrayed, or elſe by thys oure newe Captiue, who hathe lerne vs dayly wyte, and repeate agayne ſuche wordes of hys language, as we deſired to learne: but they for thys nyghte, becauſe it was late, departed, without any letter, although they called earneſtlie in haſt for the ſame. And the nexte morenyng earelie, beeyng the ſeauenth of Auguſt, they called agayne for the Letter, whyche beeyng delyuered vnto them, they ſpeedily departed, makyng ſignes wyth thee fingers, and poyntyng to the Sunne, that they meante to returne wythin thee dayes, vntyll whyche tyme wee hearde no more of them, and aboute the tyme appoynted, they returned, in ſuche ſorte as you ſhall afterwardes heare.

a Letter ſent vnto the true Engliſh Captiues.

Thys nyghte, becauſe the people were very nere vnto vs, the Lieutenaunte cauſed the Trumpet to ſounde a call, and euerie man in the Iſlande repayring to the Auntiente, hee putte them in mynde of the place ſo farre from theyr Countrey wherein they lyued, and the daunger of a multitude whyche they were ſubiect vnto, if good watche and warde were not kepte, for at euerie lowe water, the Enemie myghte come almoſt dryfote from the mayne vnto vs, wherefore, hee willed euerye man to prepare hym in good readyneſſe vppon all ſuddayne occaſions, and ſo giuing the watch their charge, the company departed to reſt.

I thoughte the Captaynes Letter well worth the remembring, not for the circumſtance of curious enditing, but for the ſubſtance and good meaning therein contayned, and therefore haue repeated heere the ſame, as by himſelfe it was haſtilie written.

¶ The forme of *Martin Frobiſhers* letter to the Engliſhe *Captiues.*

IN the name of God, in whom we al beleue, who I truſt hath preſerued your bodyes and ſoules amongſt theſe Infidels, I cõmend me vnto you. I will be glad to ſeeke by all meanes you can deuiſe, for your deliuerance, eyther with force, or with any commodities within my Shippes, whiche I will not ſpare for your ſakes, or any thing elſe I can doe for you. I haue aboord, of theyrs, a Man, a Woman, and a Childe, whiche I am contented to delyuer for you, but the man which I carried away from hence the laſt yeare, is dead in ENGLAND. Moreouer, you may declare vnto them, that if they deliuer you not, I wyll not leaue a manne aliue in their Countrey. And thus, if one of you can come to ſpeake with me, they ſhall haue eyther the Man, Woman, or Childe in pawne for you. And thus vnto God, whome I truſt you do ſerue, in haſt I leaue you, and to him we will dayly pray for you. This Tueſdaye morning the ſeauenth of Auguſt.

Anno. 1577.

(˙.˙)

Yours to the vttermoſt of my power
MARTIN FROBISHER.

Poſtſcript. I haue ſente you by theſe bearers, Penne, Incke, and Paper, to write backe vnto me agayne, if perſonally you can not come to certifye me of your eſtate.

Rob

NOw had the Generall altered his determination for going any further into the straights at this time, for any further discouerie of the passage, hauing taken a man, and a woman of that Countrey, whiche he thought sufficiente for the vse of language: and hauing also mette wyth these people hære, which intercepted his mẽ the last yeare, (as the apparell, and Englishe furniture which was found in their tentes, very well declared) he knewe it was but labour lost to seeke them further off, when he had found them there at hand. And considering also the shorte time he had in hande, he thought it best to bend his whole endeuour for the getting of Wyne, and to leaue the passage, further to be discouered hæreafter. For his commission directed hym in this voyage, only for the searching of the Gold Ore, and to deferre the further discouerie of the passage vntill another tyme.

The cause why Frobisher entred no further within ỳ straights this yeare.

On Thursday the ninth of August, we beganne to make a small Fort for our defence in the Countesses Iland, and entrenched a corner of a cliffe, which on thre parts like a wall of good heygth was compassed and well fenced with the Sea, & we finished the rest, with caskes of earth, to good purpose, and this was called Bestes Bulwarke, after the Lieutenants name, who first deuised the same. This was done, for that we suspected more least the desperate men might oppresse vs with multitude, than any feare we had of their force, weapons, or policie of battell: but as wisedome would vs in such place (so far from home,) not to bee of our selues altogither careless: so the signes whiche oure captiue made vnto vs, of the comming downe of his Gouernoure or Prince, which he calleth Catchoe, gaue vs occasion to foresee what might ensue thereof, for he shewed by signes, that this Catchoe was a mã of higher stature farre than any of our nation is, and he is accustomed to be carried vpon mens shoulders.

Bestes Bulwarke.

Their King called Catchoe.

How he is honoured.

About midnighte, the Lieutenant caused a false Alarme

to be giuen in the Iland, to proue as well the readynesse of the companie there a shore, as also what help might be hoped for vpon the suddayne from the Shyppes if nede required, and euery part was found in good readynesse vpon such a suddayne.

Saterday the eleuenth of August, the people shewed themselues agayne, and called vnto vs from the side of a hil ouer against vs. The Generall with (good hope to heare of hys men, and to haue answere of his Letter) went ouer vnto them, where they presented themselues, not aboue three in sight, but were hidden in deede in greater numbers behynde the Rockes, and making signes of delay with vs, to entrappe some of vs, to redeeme theyr owne, did onely seeke aduantage to traine oure Boate aboute a poynte of lande from sight of oure companie: whereupon our menne iustly suspecting them, kepte alofe without their daunger, and yet sette one of our companie a shore, whyche toke vp a greate blather, whiche one of them offered vs, and leauing a loking glasse in the place, came into the Boate agayne. In the meane whyle, our men whyche stode in the Countesses Iland to behold, who might better discerne them, than those in the Boate, by reason they were vppon higher ground, made a greate outcrye vnto our men in the boate, for that they sawe diuers of the Sauages creeping behynde the Rockes towardes our men, whereupon the Generall presently returned without tidings of his men.

A bladder changed for a loking glasse.

No newes of the Englishe Captiues.

Concerning this Blather which we receyued, our Captiue made signes, that it was giuen him to keepe water and drincke in, but we suspected rather, it was gyuen hym to swimme and shift away withall, for he and the woman sought diuers times to escape, hauing losed our Boates from a Sterne our Shyppes, and wee neuer a Boate lefte to pursue them withall, and had preuayled verie farre, had they not bin verie timelie espyed, and preuented therein.

To what end the blather was deliuered.

After our Generalles comming away from them, they mustered

mustered themselues in our sight, vppon the toppe of a hill, to the number of twentie in a ranche, all holdyng handes ouer theyr heads, and dauncing, with greate noyse and songs togither, wee supposed they made thys daunce and shew for vs to vnderstand, that we might take vew of theyr whole companyes and force, meaning belike, that wee should doe the same. And thus they continued vppon the hyll toppes vntyll nighte, when hearing a peece of oure greate Ordinance, whyche thundered in the hollownesse of the hygh hylles, made vnto them so fearefull a noyse, that they hadde no greate wyll to tarrie long after. And this was done, more to make them knowe oure force, than to do them any hurte at all.

Those people daunsing vpon the hill toppes.

On Sunday the twelfth of August, Captayne Fenton trayned the companye, and made the Souldyoures mainteyne skyrmishe among themselues, as well for theyr exercise, as for the Countrey people to beholde in what readynesse oure menne were alwayes to bee founde, for it was to bee thoughte, that they lay hydde in the hylles thereaboute, and obserued all the manner of oure proceedings.

A skirmishe shewed to those people.

On Wensday the fourteenth of August, oure Generall wyth two small Boates well appoynted, for that hee suspected the Countrey people to lye lurking thereaboute, wente vp a certayne Bay wythin the Countesses sound, to searche for Ore, and mette agayne wyth the Countrey people, who so soone as they saw our men, made greate outcryes, and with a white flagge made of blathers, sowed togyther wyth the guttes and sinewes of beastes, waited vs amayne vnto them, but shewed not aboue three of theyr companye. But when wee came neere them, wee myghte perceyue a greate multitude creeping behynde the Rockes, whyche gaue vs good cause to suspecte theyr traytorous meaning: whereupon wee made them signes,

Their Flags made of blathers.

signes, that if they would lay their weapõs aside, and come forth, we woulde deale friendly with them, although theyr intente was manifested vnto vs: but for all the signes of friendship we coulde make them, they came still creeping towards vs behinde the rockes, to gette more aduantage of vs, as though we had no eyes to see them, thinking belike, that our single wittes could not discouer so bare deuises and simple driftes of theyrs. Their spokesman earnestly persuaded vs, with many enticing shewes, to come, eate and sleepe ashore, with great argumentes of courtesie, and clapping his bare handes ouer his head in token of peace and innocencie, willed vs to do the like. But the better to allure our hungry stomackes, he broughte vs a trimme bayte of raw flesh, which for fashiõ sake with a boatehooke we caught into our Boate: but when the cunning Cater perceyued his first cold morsell could nothing sharpen our stomackes, he cast about for a new trayne of warme flesh

Great offers. to procure our appetites, wherefore, he caused one of hys fellowes in halting manner, to come forth as a lame man from behind the rockes, and the better to declare his kindnesse in caruing, he hoysed him vppon his shoulders, and bringing him hard to the water side where we were, lefte him there lymping, as an easie pray to be taken of vs. His hope was, that we would bite at this bayte, & spedily leape a shore within their danger, whereby they might haue apprehended some of vs, to raunsome theyr friendes home againe, which before we had taken: but I doubt, our flesh is so sweet meate for them, that they will hardly part from so good morsels, if we come once nere their hãdling. The Gẽtlemen and Souldiers had great will to encounter them ashore, but the Generall more carefull by processe of time to winne them, than wilfullie at the firste to spoyle them, woulde in no wise admitte that any man shoulde put himselfe in hazarde ashore, considering the matter he now entended, was for the Ore, and not for the Conquest: not-

withstan-

withstanding, to proue this Triples lowtemanshippe, hee gaue libertie for one to shoote: whereupon the Triple hauing a parting blowe, lightly recouered a Rocke, and went awaye a true and no fained Triple, and hathe learned his lesson for euer halting afore suche Triples againe. But his fellows whiche lay hid before, full quickely then appeared in their likenesse, and maintained the skirmishe with theyr slings, bowes and arrowes verye fiercely, and came as neere as the water suffered them: and with as desperate minde as hath bin seene in any men, without feare of shotte or any thing, followed vs all along the coaste, but all their shotte fell shorte of vs, and are of little danger. They had belayd al the coaste along, and being dispersed so, were not able to be numbred, but we might discerne of them aboue one hundreth persons, and to suspecte, a greater number. And thus without losse or hurte we returned to our shippes againe.

Nowe our worke growing towardes an end, and hauing onely with fiue poore Miners, and the helpe of a fewe Gentlemen and Souldiours, brought aboorde almost two hundreth of golde ore, in the space of twentie dayes, euery man therewithall well comforted, determined lustilye to worke afreshe for a boone voyage, to bring our laboure to a spedie and happy ende.

And vpon Wednesday at night, being the one and twentith of August, we fully finished the whole worke. And it was now good time to leaue, for as the men were wel wearied, so their shoes and clothes were well worne, their baskets bottoms torne out, their toles broken, and the shippes reasonably well filled. Some with ouer-straining themselues receiued hurtes not alittle daungerous, some hauing their bellies broken, and others their legges made lame. And aboute this time the Yse beganne to congeale & freese about our shippes sides, whiche gaue vs a good argument

of the Sunnes declyning Southward, and put vs in minde to make more hast homeward.

It is not a little worth the memorie, to the commendation of the Gentlemen and Souldiours herein, who leauing all reputation aparte, with so great willingnesse, and with couragious stomackes, haue themselues almost ouercome in so short a time, the difficultie of this so great a laboure. And this to be true, the matter, if it be well wayed, without further proofe, nowe brought home, dothe well witnesse. God graunt for their forwarde mindes, they may be as well considered, as their honest merites haue well deserued.

Thursday the. 22. of August, we plucked downe oure tentes, and euery man hasted homeward, and making bonefires vppon the toppe of the highest Mount of the Iland, and marching with Auntiente displayd round aboute the Iland, we gaue a vollie of shotte for a farewell, in honour of the right Honourable Lady Anne, Countesse of Warwicke, whose name it beareth: and so departed abworde.

The. 23. of August, hauing the wind large at West, wee sette Sayle from out of the Countesses sound homeward, but the winde calming, we came to Ancker within the poynt of the same sound agayne.

The. 24. of August, about three of the clocke in the morning, hauing the winde large at West, we sette Sayle agayne, and by nine of the Clocke at nighte, we lefte the Queenes forlande asterne vs, and being cleere of the Straytes, we bare further into the mayne Ocean, keeping our course more Southerly, to bring our selues the sooner vnder the Latitude of our owne Clymate.

The wynde was very greate at Sea, so that we laye a hull all night, and had Snowe halfe a foote deepe on the hatches.

Snow halfe a foote deepe in August.

From the 24. vntill the. 28. we had very muche winde, but

but large kéeping our course South Southeast, and were lyke to haue lost the Barkes, but by good happe we mette agayne. The heygth being taken, we were in Degrées and a halfe.

The nine and twentith of August, the winde blewe muche at Northeast, so that we coulde beare but onely a bunt of our foresayle, and the Barkes not being able to carrie any sayle at all.

The Michaell lost company of vs, and shaped hir course towardes Orckney as we supposed, bycause that way was better knowne vnto them.

The thirtith of August, with the force of the wynd, and a surge of the Sea, the Mayster of the Gabriell, and the Boateson, were stricken both ouerboorde, and hardly was the Boateson recouered, hauing holde on a roape hanging ouerboorde in the Sea, and yet the Barke was laced fore and afte with ropes a breast high within boorde.

The Mayster of the Gabriell stricken ouer boorde.

Thys Mayster was called William Smyth, béeyng but a yong man, and a very sufficient Maryner, who béeyng all the mornyng before excéeding pleasaunte, tolde hys Captayne hée dreamed that he was cast ouerboorde, and that the Boateson hadde hym by the hande, and coulde not saue hym, and so immediately vppon the ende of hys tale, hys Dreame came right euelly to passe, and in déede the Boateson in like sort helde him by one hande, hauyng hold on a rope with the other, vntill hys force fayled, and the Mayster drowned. The heygth being taken, we found oure selues to bée in the Latitude of Degrées, and a halfe, and reckned our selues from the Quéenes Cape homeward, about two hundreth leagues.

The last of August, aboute midnighte, we had two or thrée great and suddayne flawes or stormes.

The firste of September, the storme was growne very great, and continued almoste the whole day and night, and lying a hull to tarry for the barkes, our ship was much beaten with the Seas, euery Sea almoste ouertaking oure poope, that we were constrained with a bunte of oure saile, to try it out, and ease the rolling of oure shippe. And so the Gabriel not able to beare any saile to kéepe company with vs, and oure shippe being higher in the poope, and a tall shippe, whereon the winde had more force to driue, went so faste awaye, that we loste sight of them, and lefte them to God and their good fortune of Sea. The seconde daye of September in the morning, it pleased God of hys goodnesse to sende vs a calme, whereby we perceiued the Rudder of oure shippe torne in twaine, and almost ready to fal away. Wherfore taking the benefite of the time, wée slung halfe a dosen couple of our best men ouerboord, who taking great paines vnder water, driuing plancks, and binding wyth ropes, did wel strengthen and mend the matter, who returned the most parte more than halfe deade out of the water, and as Gods pleasure was, the Sea was calme vntill the worke was finished. The fifth of September, the height of the sterne being taken, wée founde our selues to be in the latitude of degrées and a half. In all this voyage we took the latitude of the place by the height of the sunne, bycause the long day taketh away the light not only of the Polar, but also of all other fixed Starres. And here the North Starre is so muche eleuated aboue the Horizon, that with the Staffe it is hardly to be wel obserued, and the degrées in the Astrolobe, are too small to obserue minutes. Therefore we alwaies vsed the Staffe and the Sunne, as fittest instrumentes for this vse.

The Rudder of the Ayde torne in twaine.

How the Latitudes were alwayes take in this voyage rather wyth the Staffe than Astrolobe.

Hauing spent foure or fiue dayes in trauerse of the seas with contrarye winde, making oure Souther way good as neare as we could, to raise oure degrées to bring our selues wyth

with the latitude of Sylley, wée toke the height the tenth of September, and founde our selues in the latitude of degrées and ten minutes. The eleauenth of September about sixe a clocke at night the winde came good southwest, we were shot and set our course southest.

And vpon Thursday, the twelfth of September, taking the height, we were in the latitude of and a halfe, and reckened oure selues not passe one hundred and fiftie leagues shorte of Sylley, the weather faire, the winde large at westsouthwest, we kepte our course southest.

The thirtenth daye the height being taken, we founde our selues to be in the latitude of degrées, the wind westsouthwest, then being in the height of Sylley, we kept our course East, to run in with the flæue or channell so called, being our narrow Seas, and reckened vs shorte of Sylley twelue leagues.

Monday, the fiftenth of September aboute foure of the clocke, wée beganne to sounde with oure lead, and hadde grounde at. 61. fadome depth, white small sandie grounde, and reckned vs vpon the backe of Sylley, and set our course Easte and by North, Easte Northeast, and Northeast among.

The sixtenth of September, about eight of the clocke in the morning sounding, we had. 65. fadome oosy sande, and thought our selues thwart of Saint Georges channell a little within the bankes. And bearing a small saile all nighte, wée made many soundings, whiche were aboute fortie fadome, and so shallowe, that wée coulde not well tell where we were.

The seauententh of September we sounded, and had fortie fadome, and were not farre off the landes, and branded sande with small wormes and Cockle shells, and were shotte betwéen Sylley and the landes ende, and being within the baye, we were not able to double the pointe wyth a

South and by East way, but were fayne to make another borde, the wynde beeyng at Southweast, and by Weast, and yet coulde not double the poynte, to come cleere of the landes ende, to beare along the Channell: and the weather cleered vp when we were hard aborde the shore, and wee made the landes ende perfite, and so put vp alongst Sainte Georges Channell. And the weather beeyng very foule at Sea, we coueted some harborough, because our Sterradge was broken, and so came to Ancker in Padstowe roade in Cornewall. But riding there, a very daungerous roade, we were aduised by the Countrey, to put to Sea agayne, and of the two euils, to chose the lesse, for there was nothing but present perill where we roade: whereupon we plyed along the Channell to gette to Londy, from whence we were agayne driuen, being but an open roade, where our Ancker came home, and with force of weather put to Seas agayne, and aboute the three and twentith of September, arriued at Milforde Hauen in Wales, whyche beeyng a very good harborough, made vs happy men, that we hadde receyued suche long desired safetie. And more happie we helde our selues, not for the safetie of our selues so muche, as the comforte that we had that oure Countrey shoulde thereby haue perfecte knowledge of oure discouerie, to the greate benefyte of oure common wealth.

The arriuall of the Ayde at Padstow in Cornewall.

Our comming to Milford Hauen.

Aboute one moneth after oure arriuall heere, by order from the Lordes of the Counsell, the Shippe came vp to Bristowe, where the Oze was committed to keeping in the Castell there. Heere we founde the Gabriell one of the Barkes, arriued in good safetie, who hauing neuer a man within borde very sufficient to bring home the Shyppe, after the Mayster was lost, by good fortune, when shee came vpon the coast, mette with a Shyppe of Bristowe at Sea, who conducted hir in safetie thither.

The arriuall of the Gabriell at Bristow.

Heere we heard good tidings also of the arriuall of the other

other Barke called the Michaell, in the North partes, whyche was not a little ioyfull vnto vs, that it pleased God so to bring vs to a safe meeting agayne, and lost in all the voyage only one man, besydes one that dyed at Sea, whiche was sicke before he came aboorde, and was so desirous to followe this enterprise, that he rather chose to dye therein, than not to be one to attempte so notable a voyage.

The Michael arriued in the North parts.

Only one man dyed in this voyage.

FINIS.

¶ The thirde voyage of *Captayne Frobiſher*, pretended for the diſcouerie of Cataya, by Meta Incognita.

Anno Do. 1578.

(*.*)

HE GE-nerall bēing returned from the ſecond voyage, immediatlye after hys arriual in Englande, repayred wᵗ all haſt to the Court beīng thē at Windſore, to aduertiſe hir Maieſty of his proſperous proceēding, and good ſucceſſe in this laſt voyage, and of the plēty of gold Oze, with other matters of importance which he hadde in theſe Septentrionall partes diſcouered. He was courteouſly entertayned, and hartily welcomed of many noble men, but eſpecially for his great aduenture, commended of hir Maieſtie, at whoſe hands he receyued great thankes, and moſt gratious countenance, according to his deſerts. Hir Highneſſe alſo greatly commended the reſt of the Gentlemen in this ſeruice, for their great forwardnes in this ſo dāgerous

Frobiſher cōmended of hir Maieſtie.

toyling and painefull attempte: but especially they prayed and reioiced, that among them there was so good order of gouernement, so good agreement, euery man so readye in his calling, to doe whatsoeuer the General should commaunde, which due commendation gratiously of hir Maiestie remembred, gaue so greate encouragement to al the Captaines & Gentlemen, that they, to continue hir highnesse so good and honorable opinion of them, haue since neither spared labour, limme, nor life, to bring this matter (so well begon) to a happie and prosperous ende. And finding, that the matter of the gold ore had appearaunce & made shew of great riches & profite, and the hope of ỳ passage to CATAYA, by this last voyage greatly encreased, hir Maiestie appointed special Commissioners, chosen for this purpose, Gentlemen of great iudgement, art, & skill, to looke thorowly into ỳ cause, for ỳ true trial & due examination therof, & for the full handling of al matters therevnto appertaining. And bicause that place & country, hathe neuer heretofore bin discouered, and therefore had no speciall name, by which it might be called & known, hir Maiestie named it very properly Meta Incognita, as a marke and bounds vtterly hitherto vnknown. The cõmissioners after sufficiẽt triall & proofe made of ỳ Ore, & hauing vnderstood by sundrie reasons, & substanciall grouds, the possibilitie & likelihode of ỳ passage, aduertised hir highnes, ỳ the cause was of importance, & ỳ voyage gretly worthy to be aduãced again. Whereupon preparatiõ was made of ships & al other things necessary, vnto such erpedition, as ỳ time of the yere thẽ required. And bycause it was assuredly made accompt of, ỳ the cõmoditie of Mines, there already discouered, wold at ỳ least counteruaile in all respects, the aduẽturers charge, & giue further hope & likelihod of greter matters to follow: it was thought nedful, both for the better guard of those parts alredy found, & for further discouery of the Inland & secreats of those countries, & also for further search of ỳ passage to Cataya (whereof the hope continually

The Gentlemen cõmẽded

Commissioners appointed to examin the goodnesse of the Ore.

A name giuẽ to the place newe discouered.

The hope of the passage to Cataya.

more & more encreaseth) that certain numbers of those soldiers & discrete men for those purposes should be assigned to inhabite there. Wherupon there was a strong forte or house of timber, artificially framed, & cunningly deuised by a notable learned man here at home, in ships to be carryed thither, whereby those mē that were apointed there to winter & make their abode ẏ whole yeare, might as wel be defēded from the danger of ẏ falling snow and colde ayre, as also be fortified from the force or offence of those Countrie people, which perhaps otherwise with too greate cōpanies & multitudes might oppresse them. And to this greate auēture & notable exploit, many wel minded and forward yōg Gentlemen of our countrey willingly haue offered themselues. And first Captaine Fenton Lieutenant Generall, for Captaine Frobysher, and in charge of the cōpany with him there, Captaine Best, & Captaine Filpot, vnto whose good discretions the gouernment of that seruice was chiefly commended, who, as men not regarding perill in respect of the profite and common wealth of their Countrie, were willing to abide the first brunt & aduenture of those daungers among a sauage and brutishe kinde of people, in a place hitherto euer thought for extreme cold not habitable. The whole number of men which had offered, & were appointed to inhabite Meta Incognita al the yeare, were one hundreth persons, whereof xl. should be Marriners, for the vse of ships. 30. Miners, for gathering the golde Ore togyther for the next yeare, & 30. souldiers for the better guarde of the rest, within which last nūber are included ẏ gentlemen, Goldfiners, Bakers, Carpēters, & al other necessary persons. To eche of ẏ Captaines was assigned one ship, as wel for the further searching of the coast & countrie there, as for to returne & bring backe their companies againe, if the necessitie of the place so vrged, or by miscarying of the fleete in the yeare following, they might be disappointed of their further prouision.

A forte to bee built in Meta Incognita.

A hundreth men appointed to inhabite there,

Fifteene Sayle.

Being therefore thus furnished with all necessaries, there were ready to depart vpon the said voyage 15. Sayle of good Shippes, whereof the whole number was to returne againe with their loading of gold Oze in the end of the Sommer, except those three Shippes, which should bee left for the vse of those Captaynes whiche should inhabite there the whole yeare. And being in so good readynesse, the Generall, with all the Captaynes came to the Court, then lying at Greenewich, to take their leaue of hir Maiestie, at whose hands they all receyued great encouragemente, and gracious countenance. Hir Highnesse, besides other good giftes, and greater promises, bestowed on the Generall a faire Cheyne of Gold, and the rest of the Captaynes kissed hir hande, toke their leaue, and departed euery man towardes their charge.

A cheyne of gold giuen to Frobisher.

The names of the Shippes with their seuerall Captaynes.

1 In the Ayde being Admirall, vvas the Generall Captayne Frobisher.
2 In the Tho. Allen Viceadmirall Ca. Yorke.
3 In the Iudith Lieutenãt General Ca. Fẽton.
4 In the Anne Frances Captayne Best.
5 In the Hopevvell Captayne Carevv.
6 In the Beare. Captayne Filpot.
7 In the Thomas of Ipsvvich Cap. Tanfield.
8 In the Emanuell of Exceter Ca. Courtney.
9 In the Frances of Foy Captayne Moyles.
10 In the Moone Captayne Vpcot.
11 In the Ema. of Bridgevvater Ca. Nevvton.

12 In

12 In the Salamõ of VVeymouth Ca. Randal.
13 In the Barke Dennis Captayne Kendall.
14 In the Gabriell Captayne Harney.
15 In the Michaell Captayne Kinnersley.

The sayd. 15. Sayle of Shippes arriued and mette togyther at Harwitch, the seauen and twentith day of May Anno. 1578. where the Generall, and the other Captaynes made view, and mustered theyr companyes. And euery seuerall Captayne receyued from the Generall certayne Articles of direction, for the better kæping of order and company togither in the way, which Articles are as followeth.

¶ Articles and orders to be obserued for the Fleete, set dovvne by Captayne Frobisher Generall, and deliuered in writing to euery Captayne, as well for keeping company, as for the course, the 31. of May.

1 *IN primis*, to banishe swearing, dice, and cardplaying, and filthy communication, and to serue God twice a day, with the ordinarie seruice, vsually in Churches of England, and to cleare the glasse, according to the old order of England.

2 The Admirall shal carrie the light, and after his light be once put out, no man to go a head of him, but euery man to fitte his Sayles to follow as neere as they may, without dangering one another.

3 That no man shall by day or by night depart further from the Admirall, than the distance of one English Mile,

and as neere as they may, without daunger one of another.

4 If it chance to growe thicke, and the wind contrary, eyther by daye, or by night, that the Admirall be forced to caſt aboute, before hir caſting aboute, ſhe ſhal gyue warning, by ſhooting off a peece, and to him ſhall anſwere the Vizeadmirall, and the Rereadmirall, with euery one of them a peece, if it be by nighte, or in a fogge, and that the Vizeadmiral ſhall aunſwere firſte, and the Rereadmirall laſt.

5 That no man in the Fléete deſcrying any Sayle or Sayles, giue vppon anye occaſion anye chace, before hée haue ſpoken with the Admirall.

6 That euerye euening, all the Fléete come vppe and ſpeake with the Admirall, at ſeauen of the Clocke, or betweene that and eyght, and if weather will not ſerue them all to ſpeake with the Admirall, then ſome ſhall come to the Vizeadmirall, and receyue your order of your courſe of Maiſter Hall, chiefe Pylot of the Fléete, as he ſhal direct you.

7 If to any mã in the Fléete, there happẽ any miſchãce, they ſhall preſently ſhoote off two peeces by day, and if it be by night, two peeces, and ſhew two lightes.

8 If any man in ẏ Fléete come vp in ẏ night, and hale his fellow, knowing him not, he ſhal giue him this watchword, Before the world was God. The other ſhall aunſwer him, if he be one of our Fléete After God came Chriſte his Sonne. So that if anye be founde amongſt vs, not of oure owne company, he that firſte deſcryeth anye ſuch Sayle or Sayles, ſhall giue warning to the Admirall by himſelfe, or any other that he can ſpeake to that Sailes, better than he, being néereſt vnto him.

9 That euery Ship in the Fléete, in the time of fogges, whiche continually happen with little windes, and moſt parte calmes, ſhall kéepe a reaſonable noyſe with Trumpet,

pet, Drumme, or otherwiſe to kéepe themſelues cléere one of another.

10 If it fall out thicke or miſty that we lay it to Hull, the Admirall ſhall giue warning by a péece, and putting out three lightes one ouer another, to the ende, that euery man may take in his Sayles, and at his ſetting of Sayles agayne do the like, if it be not cléere.

11 If any man diſcouer land by nighte, that he giue the like warning, that he dothe for miſchances, two lightes, and two péeces, if it be by day one péece, and putte out hys flagge, and ſtrike all his Sayles he hath abroade.

12 If any Shyppe ſhall happen to loſe company by forte of weather, then any ſuche Shippe or Shippes, ſhall gette hir into the Latitude of. . and ſo kéepe that Latitude, vntyll they gette Freeſelande. And after they be paſt the Weſt partes of Freeſelande, they ſhall gette them into the Latitude of. . and. . and not to the Northwarde of . and béeing once entred within the ſtraytes, all ſuche Shyppes ſhall euerye watche ſhote off a good péece, and loke out well for ſmoke and fire, whych thoſe that gette in firſt, ſhall make euery night, vntill all the Flæte bée come togither.

13 That vppon the ſighte of an Enſigne in the Maſt of the Admirall, and a péece ſhot of, the whole Flæte, ſhal repaire to the Admirall, to vnderſtande ſuch conference, as the Generall is to haue with them.

14 If we chance to méete with any enimies, that foure Shyppes ſhall attend vpon the Admirall, viz. the Frances of Foy, the Moone, the Barke Dennis, and the Gabriell: and foure vpon my Lieutenant generall in the Iudith, viz. the Hopewell, the Armenall, the Beare, and the Salomon: and the other foure vpon the Vizadmirall, the Anne Frances, the Thomas of Ipſwich, the Emanuell, and the Michaell.

15 If

15. If there happen any disordered person in the fléete, that he be taken and kept in safe custodie until he may conueniently be brought aboorde the Admirall, and there to receiue such punishment as his or their offences shal deserue.

By me Martine Frobysher.

Oure departure from England.

HAuing receiued these articles of direction, we departed from Harwich the one and thirtith of May. And sayling alongest the South partes of England westward, wee at length came by the coaste of Ireland, at Cape Cleare the sixth of June, and gaue chace there to a small barke which was supposed to be a Pyrat, or Rouer on the Seas, but it fell out in deede that they were poore menne of Bristowe, who hadde mette with suche company of Frenchmen, as hadde spoyled and slayne manye of them, and left the rest so sore wounded, that they were lyke to perishe in the Sea, hauing neyther hande, nor foote hole, to helpe themselues withall, nor victuals to susteyne theyr hungrie bodyes. Oure Generall, who well vnderstandeth the office of a Souldioure, and an Englishman, and knoweth well what the necessity of the sea meaneth, pitying much ỹ miserie of the poore men, releiued them with Surgerie and salues, to heale their hurtes, and with meate and drinke to comfort their pining hartes. Some of them hauing neither eate nor drunck more than oliues & stinking water in many days before, (as they reported.) And after this good deed done, hauing a large winde, we kept our course vppon our sayde voyage without staying for the taking in of freshe water, or any other prouision, whereof many of the fléete were not throughly furnished, (and sayling towardes the Northwest partes from Ireland, we mette with a greate currant from oute of the Southwest, which carryed vs (by our reckning) one point to the Northest wardes of our said course, whiche currant séemed to vs to continue it selfe to-

a charitable deede.

wards

wardes Norway, and other the Northeast partes of the World, whereby we may be induced to beleeue, that this is the same whiche the Portugalles méete at Capo d'buona speranza, where striking ouer from thence to the straytes of Magellanes, and finding no passage there for the narrownesse of the sayde straytes, runneth alongst into the greate Bay of Mexico, where also hauing a let of lande, it is forced to strike backe agayne towardes the Northeast, as we not only héere, but in another place also, further to the Northwardes, by good experience this yeare haue founde, as shall be héereafter in his place more at large declared. Marke this Currant.

Nowe had wée sayled aboute fouretéene dayes, without sight of any land, or any other liuing thing, except certayne Fowles, as Wylmots, Nodies, Gulles, &c. whiche there séeme only to liue by Sea.

The twentith of June, at two of the clocke in the morning, the Generall descryed land, and found it to be Weast Freeseland, now named Weast England. Héere the Generall, and other Gentlemen wente ashore, being the fyrste knowen Christians that we haue true notice of, that euer set foote vpon that ground: and therefore the Generall toke possession thereof to the vse of our Soueraigne Lady the Quéenes Maiestie, and discouered héere a goodly harborough for the Shippes, where were also certaine little Boates of that Countrey. And being there landed, they espyed certayne tents and people of that Countrey, which were (as they iudge) in all sorts, very like those of Meta Incognita, as by theyr apparell, and other things whych wée found in theyr tentes, appeared. Weast England.

The sauage and simple people, so soone as they perceyued our men comming towards them (supposing there had bin no other World, but theirs) fledde fearefully away, as men muche amazed at so strange a sight, and creatures of humane shape, so farre in apparell, complexion, and other

things different from themſelues. They left in their tents all their furniture for haſte behinde them, where amongſt other things were founde a boxe of ſmall nayles, and certayne reade Hearings, bowes of Fyre tree well cutte, with dyuers other things artificially wroughte, whereby it appeareth, that they haue trade with ſome ciuill people, or elſe are in deede themſelues artificiall workemen.

Oure menne broughte awaye wyth them, onelye two of theyr Dogges, leauing in recompence belles, lokingglaſſes, and dyuers of oure Countrey toyes behynde them.

This Countrie no doubte, promiſeth good hope of great commoditie and riches, if it maye be well diſcouered. The diſcription whereof you ſhall finde more at large in my ſeconde booke, Page. 5.

Some are of opinion, that this Weaſte Englande is firme lande wyth the Northeaſt partes of Meta Incognita, or elſe with Groenlande. And their reaſon is, becauſe the people, apparell, boates, and other thinges, are ſo like to theirs: and an other reaſon is, the multitude of Ilandes of Iſe, whyche laye betweene it and Meta Incognita, doeth argue, that on the North ſide there is a bay, whych cannot be, but by cõioyning of theſe two lands togither.

And hauing a fayre and large winde, we departed from thence towardes Frobyſhers ſtraites, the three and twentith of June. But fyrſte we gaue name to a byghe clyffe in Weaſt England, the laſte that was in oure ſight, and for a certaine ſimilitude, we called it Charing Croſſe. Then we bare Southerly towards the Sea, becauſe to the Northwardes of this coaſte we mette wyth muche driuing Iſe, whyche by reaſon of the thicke miſtes and weather might haue bin ſome trouble vnto vs.

Charing Croſſe.

On

On Monday the laste of June, wée mette with manye greate Whales, as they hadde béene Porposes.

a Whale stroke a ship.

This same daye the Salamander being vnder both hir corses and bonets, hapned to strike a greate Whale with hir full stemme, wyth suche a blow, that the ship stoode stil, and stirred neither forwarde nor backeward. The Whale thereat made a great and vgly noise, and caste vp his body and tayle, and so went vnder water, and within two dayes after, there was founde a greate Whale dead swimming aboue water, which we supposed was that the Salamander stroke.

The seconde daye of July early in the morning, wée hadde sighte of the Quéenes forelande, and bare in with the lande all the daye, and passyng thorow great quantitie of Ise, by nighte were entered somewhat within the straites, perceiuing no waye to passe further in, the whole place being frosen ouer from the one side to the other, and as it were with many walles, mountaines, and bulwarkes of yse, choaked vppe the passage, and denied vs entraunce. And yet doe I not thinke, that this passage or the Sea hereaboutes, is frosen ouer at anye time of the yeare: albeit it séemed so vnto vs, by the abundaunce of Ise gathered togyther, whyche occuppyed the whole place. But I doe rather, suppose these Ise to bée bredde in the hollowe soundes and freshets thereaboutes: whyche by the heate of the Sommers Sunne, béeyng loosed, doe emptie themselues wyth the ebbes into the Sea, and so gather in great abundance there togither.

Frobishers straites choaked vp wyth Ise.

And to speake somewhat here, of the auntiente opinion of the frosen Sea in these partes: I doe thinke it to be rather a bare coniecture of menne, than that euer anye manne hathe made experience of anye suche Sea. And that whiche they

ſpeake of Mare Glaciale, may be truely thought to be ſpoken of theſe partes: for this maye well be called in deede the yſie Sea, but not the froſen Sea, for no Sea conſiſting of ſalte water cã be froſen, as I haue more at large herein ſhewed my opinõ in my ſeconde booke page .6. for it ſeemeth impoſſible for any Sea to be froſen, which hath his courſe of ebbing and flowing, eſpecially in thoſe places, where the tides doe ebbe and flowe aboue tenne fadome. And alſo all theſe aforeſaide Iſe, which we ſometime met a hundreth mile from lande, being gathered out of the ſalt Sea, are in taſte freſh, and being diſſolued, become ſweet and holeſome water.

Salte water cannot freeſe

The cauſe why thys yeare we haue bene more combred with Iſe (than at other times before) may be by reaſon of the Eaſterly and Southerly windes, whyche brought vs more timely thither now than we looked for. Whyche blowing from the Sea directly vppon the place of our ſtraites, hath kept in the Iſe, and not ſuffered them to be caryed out by the ebbe to the maine Sea, where they woulde in more ſhorte time haue bene diſſolued. And all theſe fleeting Iſe, are not onelye ſo daungerous, in that they winde and gather ſo neare togither, that a man maye paſſe ſometimes tenne or twelue myles as it were vpon one firme Ilande of Iſe: But alſo, for that they open and ſhutte togither againe in ſuche ſorte wyth the tydes and Sea-gate, that whileſt one Shyppe followeth the other with full ſayles, the Iſe whyche was open vnto the foremoſte, will ioyne and cloſe togyther, before the latter can come to followe the fyrſte, whereby manye tymes oure Shippes were brought into greate daunger, as beeyng not able ſo ſodainelye to take in oure ſayles, or ſtaye the ſwifte waye of oure Shippes.

We were forced manye tymes to ſtemme and ſtrike great rockes of Iſe, and ſo as it were make way through mightye

mightie mountaines. By which meanes some of the fléte, where they founde the yse to open, entred in, and passed so farre within the daunger thereof, with continuall desire to recouer their port, that it was the greatest wonder of the world, that they euer escaped safe, or were euer heard of againe. For euen at this present, we missed two of the fléte, that is, the Iudyth, wherein was the Lieuetenaunt generall Captaine Fenton, and the Michael, whome both we suppoposed hadde bene vtterlye lost, hauing not heard any tydings of them, in moe than twentie dayes afore.

And one of our fléte named the Barke Dennys, being of an hundereth Tunne burden, séeking way in amongst these Ise, receiued such a blowe with a rocke of Ise, that she sunke downe therewith, in the sighte of the whoale fléte. Howbeit hauing signified hir daunger by shoting of a péece of great ordinaunce, newe succour of other shippes came so readily vnto them, that the men were al saued with boates. Barth Dennis sunke.

Within this shippe that was drowned, there was percell of our house, whiche was to be erected for them that shoulde staye all the Winter in Meta Incognita. Part of the house lost.

Thys was a more fearefull spectacle for the Fléte to beholde, for that the outragious storme, which presentlye followed, threatned them the like fortune and daunger. For the Fléte being thus compassed (as aforesayde) on euery side with Ise, hauing left muche behynde them, thorow which they had passed, & finding more before them, thorow whiche it was not possible to passe, there arose a sodaine and terrible tempest at the Southeast, which blowing from the mayne Sea, directlye vpon the place of the straytes, brought togither al the Ise aseaborde of vs, vpon our backes, and thereby debarde as of turning backe to recouer sea rome againe: so that being thus compassed with daunger on euery side, sundrye men with sundrie deuises, sought the best waye to saue themselues. Some of the

Shippes, where they could find a place more cleare of Ise, and get a little berth of sea rome, did take in their Sayles, and there lay adrift. Other some fastened and mored Ancker vpon a great Iland of Ise, and roade vnder the Lee thereof, supposing to be better garded thereby, from the outrageous windes, and the dannger of the lesser flerting Ise. And agame some were so fast shut vp, and compassed in amongst an infinite number of great Countreys and Ilands of Ise, that they were fayne to submit themselues, & their Ships, to the mercie of the vnmercifull Ise, and strengthned the sides of their Ships with iunckes of cables, beds, Maskes, planckes, and such like, whiche being hanged ouerbord, on the sides of their Shippes, mighte the better defende them from the outragious sway and strokes of the said Ise. But as in greatest distresse, men of best value are best to be discerned, so it is greatly worthy commendation and noting, with what inuincible minde euery Captayne encouraged his company, and with what incredible labour, the paynefull Mariners, and more Miners (vnaquainted with suche extremities) to the euerlasting renowne of our nation, dyd ouercome the brunt of these so greate and extreame daungers: for some, euen without borde vpon the Ise, and some within borde, vppon the sides of their Shippes, hauing poles, pikes, peeces of timber, and Ores in their handes, stode almost day and night, withoute any rest, bearing off the force, and breaking the sway of the Ise, with suche incredible payne and perill, that it was wonderfull to behold, which otherwise no doubt had stricken quite through and through the sides of their Shippes, notwithstandyng our former prouision: for planckes of timber, of more than three ynches thicke, and other things of greater force and bignesse, by the surging of the Sea, and billowe, with the Ise, were sheuered, and cutte in sunder, at the sides of oure Shippes, that it will seeme more than credible to be reported of. And yet (that whiche is more) it is faythfully and playnely

playnely to be proued, and that by many substantiall witnesses, that our Shippes, euen those of greatest burdens, with the meeting of contrary waues of the Sea, were heaued vp betweene Ilandes of Ise, a foote welneere out of the Sea, aboue their watermarke, hauing their knees and timbers within boorde, both bowed, and broken therewith.

And amidst these extremes, whilest some laboured for defence of the Shippes, and sought to saue their bodyes: othersome of more milder spirit, soughte to saue the Soule by deuoute Prayer and mediation to the Almightie, thinking indeede by no other meanes possible, than by a diuine Miracle, to haue their deliuerance: so that there was none, that were either vdle, or not well occupyed, and hee that helde himselfe in best securitie, had (God knoweth) but only bare hope remayning for his best safetie.

Thus all the gallant Fleete, and miserable men, without hope of euer getting forth agayne, distressed with these extremities, remayned heere all the whole night, and parte of the next day, excepting foure Shippes, that is, the Anne Frances, the Moone, the Frances of Foy, and the Gabriell, which being somewhat a Seaboorde of the Fleete, and beeing fast Ships, by a winde, hauing a more scope of cleere, tryed it out all the time of the storme, vnder Sayle, beeyng hardly able to beare a coast of each.

And albeit, by reason of the fleeting Ise, whych were dispersed heere almost the whole Sea ouer, they were broughte manye times to the extreamest poynte of perill, Mountaynes of Ise tenne thousande tymes scaping them scarce one ynch, whiche to haue stricken, had bin theyr presente destruction, considering the swifte course and way of the Shippes, and the vnwildynesse of them to stay and turne as a mã would wish. Yet they esteemed it their better safetie, with such perill to seeke Searome, thã without hope of euer getting libertie, to lie striuing against ỹ streame, & beating amongst the Ise Mountaines, whose hugenesse,

and

and monſtrous greatneſſe was ſuche, that no man woulde credite, but ſuch as to their paynes ſawe and felte it. And theſe foure Shippes by the nexte day at noone, gote out to Sea, and were fyrſte cleere of the Iſe, who nowe enioying theyr owne libertie, beganne a new to ſorrowe and feare for their fellowes ſafeties. And deuoutely knæling aboute theyr mayne Maſt, gaue vnto God humble thankes, not only for themſelues, but beſoughte him lykewiſe highly for theyr friends deliuerance. And euen nowe, whileſt amiddeſt theſe extremities, thys gallante Fleete and valiant men were altogither ouerlaboured, and forewatched, with the long and fearefull continuance of the foreſayde dangers, it pleaſed God with his eyes of mercie to loke downe from Heauen, to ſende them help in good time, giuing them the nexte daye a more fauourable wind at the Weſt Northweaſt, whiche did not only diſperſe and dryue forthe the Iſe before them, but alſo gaue them libertie of more ſcope and Sea rome, and were by night of the daye following percеyued of the other foure Shippes, where to their greateſt comforte they enioyed againe the fellowſhip of one another. Some in mending the ſides of theyr Shyppes, ſome in ſetting vp their toppe Maſtes, and mending theyr Sayles and tacklings. Againe, ſome complayning of theyr falſe Stemme borne away, ſome in ſtopping their Leakes, ſome in recounting their daungers paſt, ſpent no ſmall time and labour, that I dare well auouche, there were neuer men more daungerouſly diſtreſſed, nor more mercifully by Gods Prouidence deliuered. And hereof both the torne Shippes, and the forwærped bodyes of the men arriued, doe beare moſt euidente marke and witneſſe. And now the whole Fleete plyed off to Seaward, reſoluing there to abide, vntill the Sunne might conſume (or the force of wind diſperſe) theſe Iſe from the place of theyr paſſage: and being a good berth off the ſhore, they toke in their Sayles, and lay adrift.

The

The seauenth of July, as men nothing yet dismayed, we cast about towards the inward, and had sight of lande, which rose in forme like the Northerland of the straytes, which some of the Fléete, and those not the worst Marriners, iudged to be the North forlande: howbeit, othersome were of contrary opinion. But the matter was not well to be discerned, by reason of the thicke fogge, whiche a long time hung vppon the coast, and the newe falling Snowe which yearely altereth the shape of the land, and taketh away oftentimes the Marriners markes. And by reason of the darke mistes, whiche continued by the space of twenty dayes togither, this doubt grew the greater and the longer perillous. For wheras indéede we thought our selues to be vpon the Northeast side of Frobishers straytes, we were now carried to the Southweastwards of the Queenes forlande, and being deceyued by a swift Currant comming from the Northeast, were broughte to the Southweastwardes of oure sayd course, many miles more than we dyd thinke possible could come to passe. The cause whereof we haue since found, and shall be at large hereafter declared.

Another assault.

Fogge, snow, and mistes hinder the Marriners markes.

Héere we made a poynt of land, which some mistooke for a place in the straytes, called Mount Warwicke: but howe we shoulde be so farre shotte vp so suddaynely within the sayde straytes, the experteſt Mariners began to maruell, thinking it a thing impossible, that they coulde be so farre ouertaken in their accomptes, or that any Currant coulde so deceyue them héere, whiche they had not by former experience proued and found out. Howbeit, many confessed, that they founde a swifter course of flood than before time they had obserued. And truly it was wonderfull to heare and sée the rushling and noyse that the tydes do make in this place with so violente a force, that oure Shippes lying a hull, were turned sometimes rounde aboute euen in a momente, after the manner of a whirlepoole, and the noyse of the streame no lesse to be heard a farre off, than the wa-

A Currant.

terfall of London Bridge.

But whilest the Fléte lay thus doubtfull amõgst great store of Ise in a place they knewe not, without sighte of sunne, whereby to take the heigth, and so to know the true eleuation of the pole, and without any cleare of lighte to make perfite the coast, the Generall with the Captaynes and Maysters of his Shippes, beganne doubtfully to question of the matter, and sent his Pinnesse aboorde to heare each mans opinion, and specially of Iames Beare, Mayster of the Anne Frances, who was knowen to be a sufficiente and skilful Mariner, and hauing bin there the yeare before, had well obserued the place, and drawne out Cardes of the coast. But the rather this matter grew the more doubtful, for that Christopher Hall chiefe Pylot of the voyage, deliuered a playne and publike opinion in the hearing of the whole Fléte, that he had neuer séene the foresayde coast before, and that he could not make it for any place of Frobishers straytes, as some of the Fléte supposed, and yet the lands do lye and trend so like, that the best Mariners therin may be deceyued.

Iames Beare a good Mariner.

Christopher Hall chiefe Pylot.

The tenth of July, the weather still continuing thicke and darke, some of the Shippes in the fogge lost sighte of the Admirall and the rest of the Fléte, and wandering too and fro, with doubtfull opinion whether it were best to séke backe againe to seaward through great store of Ise, or to follow on a doubtfull course in a Sea, bay, or straytes they knew not, or alongst a coast, whereof by reason of the darke mistes they coulde not discerne the daungers, if by chance any Rocke or brokẽ ground should lye of the place, as commonly in these partes it doth.

The Vizeadmirall Captayne Yorke considering the foresayd opinion of the Pylot Hall, who was with him in the Thomas Allen, hauing lost sight of the Fléte, turned backe to Sea agayne, hauing two other Shippes in company with him.

Also

Also the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces hauing likewise lost companye of the Fléte, and being all alone, helde it for best to turne it out to Sea agayne, vntyll they mighte haue cléere weather to take the Sunnes Altitude, and with incredible payne and perill got out of the doubtfull place, into the open Sea agayne, being so narrowly distressed by the way, by meanes of continuall fogge and Yse, that they were many times ready to leape vpon an Ylande of Yse, to auoyde the présent daunger, and so hopyng to prolong life awhile, meante rather to dye a pining death.

Some hoped to saue themselues on chestes, and some determined to tye the Hatches of the Shippes fast togyther, and to bynde themselues wyth theyr furniture fast therevnto, and so to bée towed with the Shippeboate ashore, whyche otherwise coulde not receyue halfe of the companye, by whyche meanes if happilie they hadde arriued, they shoulde eyther haue perished for lacke of fode to eate, or else shoulde themselues haue bene eaten of those rauenous, bloudye, and Man eating people. Hard shiftes to saue mens liues.

The rest of the Fléte following the course of the Generall whyche ledde them the way, passed vp aboue. 60. Leagues within the sayd doubtfull and supposed straytes, hauyng alwayes a fayre continente vppon their starreboorde syde, and a continuance still of an open Sea before them.

The Generall albeit with the fyrste perchance he found out the error, and that this was not the old straytes, yet he persuaded the Fléte alwayes that they were in theyr righte course, and knowne straytes. Howbeit I suppose he rather dissembled hys opinion therein, than otherwyse, meaning by that policie (being hymself ledde with an honorable desire of further discouerie) to enduce ỹ fléte to follow him, Mistaken straytes.

him to ſée a further proofe of that place. And as ſome of the company reported, he hath ſince confeſſed, that if it had not bin for the charge and care he had of ỳ Fléete, and fraughted Shippes, he both would and could haue gone through to the South Sea, called Mare del Sur, and diſſolued the long doubt of the paſſage which we ſéeke to find to the ritch Countrey of Cataya.

Frobiſher could haue paſſed to Cataya.

1 Of which miſtaken ſtraytes, conſidering the circumſtance, we haue greate cauſe to confirme oure opinion, to like and hope well of the paſſage in this place. For the foreſaide bay or Sea, the further we ſayled therein, the wyder we found it, with great likelyhode of endleſſe continuance. And where in other places we were muche troubled wyth Iſe, as in the entrance of the ſame, ſo after we had ſayled 50. or. 60. leagues therein, we had no lette of Iſe, or other thing at all, as in other places we found.

Faire open way.

Reaſons to proone a paſſage heere.

2 Alſo this place ſéemeth to haue a maruellous greate indraft, and draweth vnto it moſt of the drift yſe, and other things, which do fléete in the Sea, eyther to the North, or Eaſtwardes of the ſame, as by good experience we haue founde.

Great indraftes.

3 For héere alſo we mette with bordes, latthes, and diuers other things driuing in the Sea, which was of the wracke of the ſhippe called the Barke Dennys, which periſhed amongſt the Iſe, as beforeſaid, being loſt at the firſt attempt of the entrance ouerthwart the Quéens foreland, in the mouth of Frobiſhers ſtraytes, whiche coulde by no meanes haue bin ſo brought thither, neyther by winde nor tide, being loſt ſo many leagues off, if by force of the ſayde Currant the ſame had not bin violently brought. For if the ſame hadde bin brought thither by the tyde of fludde, loke how farre in the ſaid fludde had caried it, the ebbe woulde haue recaryed it as farre backe agayne, and by the winde it could not ſo come to paſſe, bycauſe it was then ſometime calme, and moſt times contrary.

Currant.

And

And some Marriners doe affyrme, that they haue diligently obserued, ỹ there runneth in this place nine houres floud to thre ebbe, which may thus come to passe by force of the saide currant: for whereas the Sea in most places of the world, doth more or lesse ordinarily ebbe and flow once euery twelue houres, with fire houres ebbe, and fire houres floud, so also would it doe there, were it not for the violence of this hastning currant, which forceth the floud to make appearance to beginne before his ordinary time one houre and a halfe, and also to continue longer than his naturall course by an other houre and a halfe, vntil the force of the ebbe be so greate, that it will no longer be resisted (according to the saying: *Naturam expellas furca licet tamen vsq; recurrit*, Although nature and naturall courses be forced and resisted neuer so muche, yet at lasse it will haue their owne sway againe.)

Nine houres floude to nine houres ebbe.

Moreouer, it is not possible, that so great course of flouds and currant, so highe swelling tides with continuaunce of so deepe waters, can be digested here without vnburdening themselues into some open Sea beyonde this place, which argueth the more likelihood of the passage to be hereaboutes. Also we suppose these great indrafts do growe, and are made by the reuerberation and reflection of that same Currant, whiche at oure comming by Irelande, mette and crossed vs, of whiche in the firste parte of this discourse I spake, whyche comming from the bay of Mexico, passing by, and washing the Southweast parts of Ireland, reboũdeth ouer to the Northest parts of the world, as Norway, Islande. &c. where not finding any passage to an open Sea, but rather is there encreased by a new accesse, and another Currant meeting with it from ỹ Scythian Sea, passing the bay of Saint Nicholas Westwarde, doeth once againe rebound backe, by the coasts of Groenland, and from thence vppon Frobishers straites being to the Southwestwardes of the same.

The sea moueth from East to Oest continuallye.

5 And if that principle of Philosophie be true, that *Inferiora corpora reguntur à superioribus*, that is, if inferior bodies be gouerned, ruled, and caried after the maner and course of the superiors, thē the water being an inferior Element, muste nēedes be gouerned after the superior Heauen, and so to followe the course of *Primum mobile* from East to Weast.

Authoritie.

6 But euerye man that hathe written or considered anye thing of this passage, hath more doubted the retourne by the same way, by reason of a greate downefall of water, whyche they imagine to be thereaboutes (which we also by experience partly find) than any mistruste they haue of the same passage at all. For we find (as it were) a great downfall in this place, but yet not suche, but that we may return, althoughe with muche adoe. For we were easilyer caried in in one houre, than we coulde gette forth againe in thrée. Also by an other experience at an other time, we founde thys currant to deceiue vs in this sort: That whereas we supposed to bée 15. leagues off, and lying a hull, we were brought within. 2. leagues of the shoare, contrarie to al expectation.

Harde. but yet possible turning back againe.

Oure menne that sayled furthest in the same mistaken straites, (hauing the maine lande vppon their starboorde side) affyrme, that they mette with the outlet or passage of water whiche commeth thorowe Frobyshers straites, and followeth as all one into this passage.

Some of oure companye also affyrme, that they hadde sight of a continēt vpon their larbordside, being. 60. leagues within the supposed straites: howbeit excepte certaine Ilandes in the entraunce hereof, we could make no part perfect thereof. All the foresaid tract of land séemeth to be more fruitful and better stored of Grasse, Déere, Wilde foule, as Partridges, Larkes, Seamews, Guls, Wilmots, Falcōs and tassell Gentils, Rauens, Beares, Hares, Foxes, and other things, than any other parte we haue yet discouered, & is more populous. And here Luke Ward, a Gentleman of ẏ company, traded merchandise, & did exchange kniues, bells,

looking

looking glasses.&c. with those countrey people, who brought him foule, fishe, beares skinnes, and suche like, as their coũtrey yeeldeth for the same. Here also they saw of those greater boates of the Country, with twentie persons in apeece. Trafficke.

Nowe, after the Generall hadde bestowed these manye dayes here, not without many daungers, he returned backe againe. And by the way sayling alongest this coaste (being the backeside of the supposed continent of America) and the Queenes forelande, he perceiued a great sounde to goe thorowe into Frobyshers straites. Whereuppon he sente the Gabriell the one and twentith of July, to proue whether they mighte go thorowe and meete againe with him in the straites, whiche they did, and as we imagined before, so the Queenes forelande proued an Ilande, as I thinke most of these supposed continentes will. And so he departed towardes the straites, thinking it were highe time nowe to recouer hys Porte, and to prouide the fleete of their lading, wherof he was not a little carefull, as shall by the processe and his resolute attempts appeare. And in his returne with the rest of the fleete, he was so entangled, by reason of the darke fogge, amongest a number of Ilandes and broken ground that lyeth of this coast, that many of the ships came ouer the top of rocks, which presently after they might perceiue to ly a drie, hauyng not halfe a foote water more than some of their ships did draw. And by reason they coulde not with a small gale of wind stem the force of ẏ floud, wherby to go cleare of ẏ rocks, they were faine to let an ancker fall with two bent of Cable togither, at a.C. and odde fadome deapth, where otherwise they hadde bin by the force of the tides caried vpon ẏ rocks again, & perished: so that if God in these fortunes, as a merciful guyde, (beyond ẏ expectatiõ of man) had not caried vs thorow, we had surely more than.x. M. times perished amiddest these dangers. For being many times driuen harde aboorde the shoare withoute any sighte of lande, vntill we were readye to make shipwracke thereon, heeyng forced commonlye with oure boates,

Returne out of the mistaken straites.

Great daungers.

to sounde before oure shippes, leaste we might light thereon before we coulde discerne the same. It pleased God to giue vs a cleare of Sunne and light for a shorte time, to see and auoide thereby the daunger, hauing bin continuallye darke before, and presently after. Manye times also by meanes of fogge and currants, being driuen neare vppon the coaste, God lent vs euen at the very pintch one prosperous breath of winde or other, whereby to double the land, and auoyde the perill, and when that wee were all without hope of helpe, euery man recommending himselfe to death, and crying out, Lorde nowe helpe or neuer: nowe Lorde loke downe from Heauen and saue vs sinners, or elfe oure safetie commeth to late: euen then the mightie maker of Heauen, and oure mercifull God, did deliuer vs: so that they who haue bin partakers of these daungers, do euen in their soules confesse, that God euē by miracle hath soughte to saue them, whose name be praised euermore.

Long tyme nowe the Anne Frances had layne beating off and on all alone, before the Queenes forelande, not beeing able to recouer their Porte for Isle, albeit many times they daungerously attempted it, for yet the Isle choaked vp the passage, and woulde not suffer them to enter. And hauing neuer seene any of the fleete since twentie dayes past, when by reason of the thicke mistes they were seuered in the mistaken straites, did nowe this present three and twētith of July ouerthwart a place in the straites called Hattons Hedland, where they mette with seuen shippes of the Fleete again, which good happe did not only reioyce them, for themselues, in respect of the comforte which they receiued by suche good companye, but especiallye, that by this meanes they were put out of doubt of their deare frendes, whose safeties long time they did not a little suspecte and feare.

Anne Frances met with some of the fleete.

At their meeting they haled the Admirall after the maner of the Sea, and with great ioy welcomed one an other

wyth

with a thundring voly of shot. And now euery man declared at large the fortunes and dangers, which they hadde passed.

The foure and twentith of July we mette with the Frances of Foy, who with much adoe soughte way backe againe thorowe the yse from out of the mistaken straites, where to their greate perill, they proued to recouer their Porte. They broughte the firste newes of the Uiceadmirall Captaine Yorke, who manye dayes with themselues, and the Busse of Bridgewater was missing. They reported that they lefte the Uiceadmiral reasonably cleare of the Ise, but the other shippe they greatly feared, whom they could not come to helpe, being themselues so hardly distressed, as neuer men more. Also they tolde vs of of the Gabriel, who hauing gote thorow from the backside, and Wester point of the Queens forelande, into Frobyshers straites, fell into their companye about the Cape of Good hope. Fraunces of Foy. Bridgewater Shippe.

And vppon the seauen and twentith of Julye, the ship of Bridgewater gote oute of the Ise, and met with the fleete whiche laye off and on vnder Hattons Hedland. They reported of their maruellous accidentes and daungers, declaring their Shyppe to be so leake, that they muste of necessitie seeke harborowe, hauing their stem beaten within theyr buddings, that they hadde muche adoe to keepe themselues aboue water. They had (as they say) fiue hundreth strokes at the poupe in lesse than halfe a watche, being scarce two houres. Their menne being so ouer-wearied therewith, and with the former dangers, that they desired helpe of menne from the other Shippes. Moreouer, they declared, that ther was nothing but Ise and Daunger, where they hadde bin, and that the straites within was frosen vppe, And that it was the moste impossible thyng of the worlde, to passe vppe vnto the Countesse of Warwickes sounde, whiche was the place of ourc Porte. Straightes frosen ouer.

The reporte of these daungers by these Shyppes thus published amongest the Fleete, wyth the remembraunce

of the perilles paste, and those presente before their face, brought no small feare and terror into the hartes of many considerate men. So that some beganne priuily to murmure against the Generall for this wilfull maner of proceeding. Some desired to discouer some harborowe thereabouts, to refreshe themselues, and reforme their broken vesselles for a while, vntill the North and Northwest winds might disperse the Ise, and make the place more free to passe. Other some forgetting themselues, spake more vndutifully in this behalfe, saying: that they hadde as leeue be hanged when they came home, as without hope of safetie, to seeke to passe, and so to perishe amongest the Ise.

The Generall not opening his eares to the peruishe passion of anye priuate person, but chiefly caryng for the publike profite of his Countries cause, and nothyng at all regardyng hys owne ease, lyfe, or safetie, but especiallye respecting the accomplishement of the cause he hadde vndertaken, (wherein the chiefe reputation and fame of a Generall and Capitaine consisteth,) and calling to his remembraunce the shorte time he hadde in hande, to prouide so greate number of Shyppes their loading, determined with this resolution, to passe and recouer hys Porte, or else there to bury himselfe with hys attempte, and if suche extremitie so befell him, that he muste needes perish amongest the Ise, when all helpe shoulde be paste, and all hope of safetie set aside, hauing all the ordinaunce within borde well charged, resolued wyth pouder to burne and bury himselfe and all togyther with hir Maiesties Shyppes. And with this peale of ordinaunce, to receyue an honourable knell, in steede of a better buriall, esteeming it more happye so to ende hys lyfe, rather than hymselfe, or anye of hys companye or anye one of hir Maiesties Shyppes shoulde become a praye or spectacle to those base bloudye and man eating people.

A valiaunt mynde of Frobisher.

Not-

Notwithſtandyng, ſomewhat to appeaſe the fæble paſſionsof the fearefuller ſoꝛte, and the better to entertaine time foꝛ a ſeaſon, whileſt the Iſe might the better be diſſolued, hæ haled on the Flæte, wyth beleefe, that he woulde putte into harboꝛowe: thereuppon whileſt the Sheppes laye off and on, vnder Hattons Hedlande, hæ ſoughte in wyth hys Pynneſſes amongeſt the Ilandes there, as thoughe hæ meant to ſearche foꝛ harboꝛowe, where in deede hæ meant nothyng leſſe, but rather ſought if anye Oꝛe mighte be found in that place, as by the ſequele appeared.

In the meane time, whileſt the Flæte laye thus doubtfull wythoute anye certaine reſolution what to doe, bæing harde aboꝛde the læſhoare, there aroſe a ſodaine and terrible tempeſt at the Southſoutheſt, whereby the Iſe began maruellouſlye to gather aboute vs.

Wherevppon euerye manne, as in ſuche caſe of extreamitie hæ thoughte beſte, ſoughte the wiſeſt waye foꝛ hys owne ſafetie. The moſte parte of the Flæte whych were further ſhotte vppe within the ſtraites, and ſo farre to the læwarde, as that they coulde not double the lande, following the courſe of the General, who led thē the way, toke in their Sayles, and laide it a hull amongeſt the Iſe, and ſo paſſed ouer the ſtoꝛme, and hadde no extreamitie at all, but foꝛ a ſhoꝛte time in the ſame place.

Howbeit the other Shyppes whiche plyed oute to Seawarde, hadde an extreame ſtoꝛme foꝛ a longer ſeaſon. And the nature of the place is ſuche, that it is ſubiect diuerſly to diuers windes, accoꝛding to the ſundꝛie ſituation of the greate Alpes and mountaynes there, euerye mountaine cauſing a ſeuerall blaſte, and pirrie, after the manner of a Leuant

In this ſtoꝛme being the fiue and twentith of July, there

Snowe in July.

fell so much snow, with such bitter cold ayre, that we coulde not scarce lee one another for the same, nor open oure eies to handle our ropes and sayles, the snow being aboue halfe a foote deepe vppon the hatches of oure shippe, which did so wette thorowe our poore Marriners clothes, that he that hadde fiue or sixe shifte of apparell, hadde scarce one drie threede to his backe, whiche kinde of wette and coldenesse, togither with the ouer-labouring of the poore menne amidest the Ise, bred no small sickenesse amongest the Fleete, whyche somewhat discouraged some of the poore men, who hadde not experience of the like before, euerye man perswading himselfe, that the wynter there must nedes be extreme, where they be founde so vnseasonable a Sommer.

Extreame Winter.

Great heate in Meta Incog nita.

And yet notwythstandyng this cold ayre, the Sonne many times hath a maruellous force of heate amongest those mountaines, insomuche, that when ther is no breth of wind to bring ẏ cold ayre from ẏ dispersed Ise vppon vs, we shall be weary of the blooming heate, & then sodainly with a perry of wind whiche commeth down frō ẏ hollownes of ẏ hilles, we shal haue such a breth of heate brought vpon our face, as though we were entred within some baskow or hote-house, & when the first of the pirry & blast is past, we shall haue the winde sodainly anew blow cold againe.

Unconstant weather.

In this storme the Anne Fraunces, the Moone, and the Thomas of Ipswich, who founde themselues able to holde it vppe with a Sayle, and coulde double aboute the Cape of the Queenes forelande, plyed oute to Sea-warde, holding it for better policie and safetie, to seeke Sea rome, than to hazarde the continuaunce of the storme, the daunger of the Ise and the leeshoare.

And being vncertaine at this time of the Generalles priuate determinations, the weather being so darke, that they coulde not discerne one another, nor perceiue whyche waye he wrought, betoke themselues to this course for best and safest.

The

The Generall notwithstanding the greate stoyme, following his owne former resolution, sought by all meanes possible, by a shorter way, to recouer his Port, and where he saw the Ise neuer so little open, he gat in at one gappe, and out at another, and so himselfe valiantly ledde the way through before, to induce ỹ Flæte to followe after, & with incredible payne & perill, at lẽgth gat through the Ise, and vpon the one and thirtith of July recouered his long wished Porte after many attemptes, and sundry times being put backe, and came to Ancker in the Countesse of Warwickes sound, in the entrance whereof, when he thoughte all perill past, he encountred a great Iland of Ise, whyche gaue the Ayde suche a blow, hauing alittle before waged hir Ancker a cocke bill, that it stroke the Ancker flouke through the Shippes bowes vnder the water, whych caused so great a leake, that with muche adoe they preserued the Shippe from sincking.

The Generall recouereth his port.

At theyr arriuall hẽre, they perceyued two Shyppes at Ancker within the harborough, whereat they beganne muche to maruell, and greately to reioyce, for those they knewe to bée the Michaell, wherein was the Lieutenante generall Captayne Fenton, and the small Barke called the Gabriell, who so long tyme were missing, and neuer heard of before, whome euery man made the last reckning, neuer to heare of agayne.

Hẽre euery man greately reioyced of their happie mẽting, and welcomed one another after the Sea manner, with their great Ordinance, and when eache partie hadde reaped vp their sundry fortunes and perils past, they highlye prayed God, and altogither vppon their knées gaue hym due, humble and harty thanckes, and Maister Wolfall a learned man, appoynted by hir Maiesties Councell to bée theyr Minister and Preacher, made vnto them a godly Sermon, exhorting them especially to be thankefull to God for theyr strange and miraculous deliuerance

Maister Wolfall Preacher.

in those so dangerous places, and putting them in mynde of the vncertaintie of mans life, willed them to make thē selues alwayes ready, as resolute men, to enioy and accept thankefully whatsoeuer aduenture his deuine Prouidence should appoynt. This Maister Wolfall being well seated and setled at home in his owne Countrey, with a good and large liuing, hauing a good honest woman to wife, and verie towardly Children, being of good reputation among the best, refused not to take in hand this paynefull voyage, for the only care he had to saue Soules, and to reforme those Infidels, if it were possible, to Christianitie: and also partly for the great desire he hadde, that this notable voyage so well begunne, might be brought to perfection: and therfore he was contented to stay there the whole yeare, if occasion had serued, being in euery necessarie action as forward, as the resolutest men of all. Wherfore in this behalfe he may rightly be called a true Pastor and minister of Gods word, which for the profite of his flocke, spared not to venture his owne life.

But to returne agayne to Captayne Fentons company, and to speake somewhat of their dangers (albeit they be more than by writing can be expressed.) They reported, that from the night of the first storme, whiche was aboute the first day of July, vntill seauen dayes before the Generalles arriuall, whiche was the fire and twentith of the same, they neuer sawe any one day or houre, wherein they were not troubled with continuall daunger and feare of deathe, and were twentie dayes almost togither fast amongst the Ise. They had their Shippe stricken through and through on both sides, their false stemme borne quite away, and could go from their Shippes in some places vpon the Ise very many miles, and might easilie haue passed from one Iland of Ise to another, euen to the shore, and if God had not wonderfully prouided for them, and their necessitie, and time had not made thē more cunning & wise

The aduentures of captayne Fenton and his company.

Extremitie causeth men to deuise new artes and remedies.

to

to seeke strange remedies for strange kinds of dangers, it had bin impossible for them euer to haue escaped: for amõg other deuises, whersoeuer they founde any Iland of Ise of greater bignesse than the rest (as there be some of more th halfe a mile compasse about, and almost .400. fadome high) they commonly coueted to recouer the same, and thereof to make a bulwarke for their defence, wheron hauing moored Ancker, they roade vnder the lee thereof for a time, beeyng therby garded from ẏ danger of the lesser driuing Ise. But when they must nedes forgoe this newe founde forte, by meanes of other Ise, whiche at length woulde vndermine, and compasse them round about, and whẽ that by heauing of the billow they were therwith like to be bruised in peces, they vsed to make fast the Ship vnto the most firme and broad peece of Ise they could find, and binding hir nose fast therevnto, would fill all their Sayles, whereon the winde hauing great power, would force forward the Ship, and so the Ship bearing before hir the yse, & so one yse driuing forward another, should at lẽgth get scope & searowme. And hauing by this meanes at length put their enimies to flight, occupyed the clere place for a prettie season, among sundry Mountaynes, and Alpes of Ise. One there was founde by measure to be .65. fadome aboue water, which for a kind of similitude, was called Salomons porch. Some thinke those Ilands eight times so muche vnder water, as they are aboue, bycause of their mõstrous weight. But now I remẽber. I saw very strange wonders, men walking, running, leaping, & shoting vpon the maine seas .40 miles from any land, without any Shippe or other vessell vnder them. Also I saw fresh riuers running amidst the salt Sea a hundred myle from land, which if any man will not beleeue, let him know that many of our company lept out of their Shippe vppon Ilandes of Ise, and running there vppe and downe, did shoote at buttes vppon the Ise, and with their Caliuers did kill greate Seales, whiche vse to lye and sleepe

Hard shiftes.

Strange wonders.

vpon

vpon the Iſe, and this Iſe melting aboue at the toppe by reflection of the Sunne, came downe in ſundrye ſtreames, whyche vniting togither, made a prettie broke able to driue a Mill.

The ſayd Captayne Fenton recouered his Porte tenne dayes before any man, and ſpente good time in ſearchyng for mine, and found good ſtore thereof, which becauſe it proued good, was after called Fentons Fortune. He alſo diſcouered aboute tenne Miles vp into the Countrey, where he perceyued neyther Towne, Village, nor likelyhode of habitation, but ſeemeth (as he ſayth) barrennous as the other parts which as yet we haue entred vpon: but their victuals and prouiſion went ſo ſcante with them, that they had determined to returne homeward within ſeauen dayes after, if the Fleete had not then arriued.

The Generall after his arriual in the Coũteſſes ſound, ſpent no time in vayne, but immediately at his firſt lãding, called the chiefe Captaynes of his Councell togither, and conſulted with them for the ſpædier executiõ of ſuch things as then they had in hand. As firſt, for ſearching and finding out good Minerall for the Miners to be occupyed on. Then to giue good orders to be obſerued of the whole company on ſhore. And laſtly, to conſider for the erecting vp the Forte and Houſe for the vſe of them whiche were to abide there the whole yeare. For the better handling of theſe, and all other like important cauſes in this ſeruice, it was ordeined from hir Maieſtie and the Councell, that the Generall ſhould call vnto him certayne of the chiefe Captaynes and Gentlemẽ in councell, to cõferre, conſult, and determine of al occurrẽts in this ſeruice, whoſe names are here as folow.

Captayne Fenton.
Captayne Yorke.
Captayne Beſt.
Captayne Carew.
Captayne Philpot.

And

And in Sea causes to haue as assistants, Christopher Hal, and Charles Iackmā, being both very good Pylots, and sufficient Mariners, whereof the one was chiefe Pylot of the voyage, and the other for the discouerie. From the place of our habitation weastward, Maister Selman was appointed Notarie, to register the whole manner of proceeding in these affaires, that true relation thereof might be made, if it pleased his Maiestie to require it.

The first of August euery Captaine, by order, from the General & his counsell, was commaunded to bring ashore vnto the Countesses Iland, al such gentlemen, souldiours, and Myners, as were vnder their charge, with suche prouision as they had of victuals, tents, and things necessarye for the spædie getting togither of Mine, and fraught for the shippes.

The Muster of the men being taken, and the victuals with all other things viewed and considered, euery mā was set to his charge, as his place and office required. The Myners were appointed where to worke, and the Mariners discharged their shippes.

Vppon the seconde of August, was published and proclaymed, vppon the Countesse of Warwickes Iland, with sound of Trumpet, certain orders by the general and hys counsel, appointed to be obserued of the companye, during the time of their abiding there. The copie whereof here followeth.

Orders ſet down by *M. Frobiſher* Eſquire, Captaine Generall for the voyage to *Cataya*, to be obſerued of the companie, during the time of their abode in *Meta Incognita*.

Publiſhed the ſecond day of Auguſt. Anno. 1578.

1 *IN primis*, the Generall in hir Maieſties name, ſtraightly chargeth and commaundeth, that no perſon or perſons, with Boate nor Pinneſſe, ſhall go aſhoare, for any cauſe, but to the Counteſſe of Warwickes Ilande, and Winters Fornace, without licence of the generall, or his deputies. And if they fortune at anye time, hauing licence, to méete with any of the Countrey people, that they ſhall not enter into any conference or armes wyth them, vntyl they haue giuen intelligence thereof to the Generall or hys Lieutenaunt.

2 Item that no perſon of what calling ſoeuer he bée, ſhal make an aſſay of any maner of mettal, matter, or Ore, in ẏ partes nowe called Meta Incognita, but only ſuche as ſhal be appointed by the General, or in his abſence by his Lieutenaunt, to doe the ſame: nor that anye perſon ſhall take vp and kepe to his priuate vſe, anye parte or parcel of Ore, pretious ſtone, or other matter of commoditie to be had or founde in that lande, but he the ſayde perſon, ſo ſeaſed of ſuch Ore, ſtone, or other matter of commoditie, ſhall with al ſpéede, as ſoone as he can, detect the ſame, and make deliuerie thereof to the Generall, or his Lieuetenaunt Generall, vppon paine to forfaite for euerye ſuche ounce thereof, the value treble of anye wages he is to receiue, after

after the daye of such offence committed: And further, to receyue suche punishmente as to hyr Maiestie shall seeme good.

3 Item that no shippe or shippes, shall take vppon them to loade any manner of Oze, without licence of the Generall, or he that shal be appointed deputie for him, for ỹ view of the same.

4 Item that all the Maisters of euerye shippe or shippes within the Flæte, shal vpon Mundaye next comming, by foure of the cloche in the morning, wyth all the moste parte of theyr companies, make theyr repayre to the Countesses Ilande aforesayde, there to viewe and make suche places, for loading and vnloading of Oze and other thyngs, as shall be moste commodious and mæte for that purpose.

5 Item that no person or persons within this seruice, by sea or lande, shall vse anye discouered spæches, swearyng, brauling, or cursing, vppon payne of imprysonmente.

6 Item that no person or persons, eyther by Sea or lande, shal drawe his or theyr weapons in quarrellyng manner, to the intente to offende or disturbe the quiete of anye person or persons wythin thys seruice, vppon paine that being so taken, he or they whatsoeuer, immediately to lose his right hande.

7 Item that no person or persons, shall washe their handes or anye other things, in the Spring, vppon the Countesses Ilande, where the water is vsed, and preserued for the dressing of their victuals, vpon paine to receiue such punishmente as shall be thought good, by the generall or his Lieutenaunte, for the same. And for the better preseruation and healthe of euerye manne, that no person or persons shall doe his easemente but vnder the cliffes where the Sea maye washe the same awaye

vpon paine that euerye one ſo offending, for the firſt time ſhall be impriſoned in the billow fourteene houres, and for the ſecond time being ſo taken by the prouoſt Martiall, to pay twelue pens.

8 Item, that no perſon or perſons, of what nature or condition ſoeuer, ſhall caſt out of their ſhippe or ſhippes, anye ballaſt or rubbiſh, into the roade, where theſe ſhippes now rydeth, or may conueniently ryde, within this ſounde, that thereby the ſame ſounde or roade ſteade maye be impared, but ſhall carrie the ſame, and lay it where it may not offend. Vpon paine that euery man ſo offending, the owner of ſuch ſhippe or ſhippes, ſhall forfaite the fraught of one tunne.

By me Martyn Frobiſher.

IN the meane time, whyleſt the Mariners plyed their worke, ye Captaines ſought out new Mynes, the Goldfiners made tryall of the Ore, the Marriners diſcharged their ſhippes, the Gentlemen for example ſake laboured hartily, and honeſtlye encouraged the inferiour ſorte to worke. So that ſmall time of that little leaſure, that was leſte to tarrie, was ſpent in vaine.

The ſecond of Auguſt, the Gabriel arriued, who came from the Vizeadmirall, and being diſtreſſed ſore with yce, put into harborow nere vnto Mount Oxford. And now was the whoale Fleete arriued ſafely at their port, excepting foure, beſides the ſhippe that was loſte: that is, the Thomas Allen, the Anne Frances, the Thomas of Ipſwich, and the Moone, whoſe abſence was ſome let vnto the works and other proceedings, aſwell for that theſe ſhippes were furniſhed with the better ſort of Myners & other prouiſion for the habitation.

The ninth of Auguſt, the Generall with the Captaynes of his counſell aſſembled togither, beganne to conſider and take order for the erecting vp of the houſe or forte, for them that were to inhabite there the whole yeare, and that

presently the Masons and Carpentees might go in hande therewith. First therefore they perused the Bils of lading, what euery man receiued into his shippe, and founde that there was arriued only the east side, and the South side of ỹ house, and yet not that perfecte and intier, for many pèces thereof were vsed for fenders in many shippes, and so broken in pèces, whyles they were distressed in the Ile. Also after due examinatiõ had, & true accompt taken, there was founde want of drinke and fuel, to serue one hundreth mẽ, which was the number appointed firste to inhabite there. bycause their greatest store was in the ships, which were not yet arriued. Then Captaine Fenton seing the scarcity of ỹ necessarie things aforesayd, was contented, and offred himselfe to inhabite there, with fortie men. Wherupon they caused the Carpenters and Masons to come before them, and demaunded in what time they would take vpon them to erect vp a lesse house for fortie men. They required eight or nine weekes, if there were Tymber sufficient, whereas now they had but fire and twentie daies in al to remayne in that Countrey. Wherefore it was fully agréed vpon, & resolued by the General and his counsell, that no habitation shoulde be there this yeare. And therefore they willed Maister Selman the Register, to set downe this decree, with all their consentes, for the better satisfying of hir Maiestie, the Lords of the Counsel, and the aduenturers.

Consultation for inhabiting Meta Incognita.

No habitation this yeare.

The Anne Frances, sithe she was parted from the Fléete, in the last storme before spoken of, could neuer recouer aboue fiue leagues within the straightes, the wind being sometyme contrarie, and moste times the Ile compassing them round about. And from that time, being aboute the seauen and twentith of July, coulde neyther heare nor haue sight of any of the Fléete, vntill the third of August, when they descried a sayle nere vnto Mount Oxford, with whome when they had spoken, they could vnderstande no newes of any of the fléete at all. And this was the Thomas

of Ipswich, who hadde layne beating off and on at sea, with very foule weather, and contrarye winds, euer since that foresaide stormme, without sight of any man. They kepte company not long togyther, but were forced to lose one an other again, the Moone being consort always with the Anne Fraunces, and keping verie good company plyed vp togither into the straites, with great desire to recouer their long wished port: and attempted as often, and passed as far as possible the winde, weather, and Ise, gaue leaue, whyche commonly they found very contrary. For when the weather was cleare, and without fogge, then commonly ẏ wind was contrarie. And when it was eyther easterly or southerly, whiche woulde serue their turnes, then had they so great a fogge, and darke miste therewith, that eyther they could not discerne way thorow the Ise, or else the Ise laye so thicke togither, that it was impossible for them to passe. And on the other side, when it was calme, the Tydes hadde force to bryng the Ise so sodaynelye, about them that commonlye then they were moste therewyth destressed, hauing no Winde to carry them from the daunger therof.

And by the firte of August, being with much adoe, got vp as high as Leicester point, they had good hope to find the Souther shore cleare, and so to passe vppe towardes their porte. But being there becaulmed, and lying a hull openly vpon the great Bay which commeth oute of the mystaken straites before spoken of, they were so sodainlye compassed with Ise rounde about, by meanes of the swifte Tydes whiche runne in that place, that they were neuer afore so hardly beset as nowe. And in seeking to auoyde these dangers, in the darke weather, the Anne Frances lost sighte of the other two ships, who being likewise hardly distressed, signifyed their daunger, as they since reported, by shooting off their ordinaunce, whiche the other coulde not heare, nor if they had hearde, coulde haue giuen them no remedie, be-

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ing so busily occupied to winde themselues out of their owne troubles.

The Flæboate called the Moone, was here heaued aboue the water with the force of the Ice, and receiued a great leake therby. Likewise the Thomas of Ipswich, and the Anne Frances were sore bruised at that instant, hauing their false stemme borne away, and their shippe sides stroken quite through. The Moone.

Now considering the continuall daungers and contraries, and the little leasure that they had lefte to tarrie in these partes, besides that, euery night the roapes of their shippes were so frosen, that a man coulde not handle them without cutting his handes, together with the great doubt they had of the Flætes safely, thinking it an impossibilitie for them to passe vnto their port, as well for that they saw themselues, as for that they harde by the former reporte of the shippes whiche had proued before, who affirmed that the straites were al frosen ouer within. They thought it now very hie time, to consider of their estates and safeties that were yet left together. And herevpon the Captaines and maisters of these shippes, desired the Captaine of the Anne Frances to enter into consideration with thē of these matters, wherfore Captaine Tanfield of the Thomas of Ipswich, with his Pylot Richard Coxe, and Captaine Vpcote of the Moone, with his maister Iohn Lakes came aboorde the Anne Frances the eight of August to consult of these causes. And being assembled together in the Captaynes Cabin, sundrie doubtes were there alleaged. For the fearefuller sorte of Mariners being ouertyred with the continuall labour of the former daungers, coueted to returne homewarde, saying that they woulde not againe tempte God so muche, who hadde giuen them so manye warnings, and deliuered them from so wonderfull daungers: that they rather desired to lose wages straughte and all, than to continewe and followe The Anne Frances the Thomas of Ipswich and the Moone consult.

such

such desperate fortunes. Again their shippes were so leake, and the men so weare, that to amende the one, and refresh the other, they made of necessitie seake into harborough.

But on the other side, it was argued againe, to the contrarie, that to seeke into harborow thereaboutes, was but to subiect themselues to double daungers, for if happily they escape the daungers of rockes in their entring, yet being in, they were neuertheless subiect there to the daunger of the Ise, which with the swift tydes and currantes, is caried in and out in most harborowes thereaboutes, and may thereby gaule their Cables asunder, driue them vppon ỹ shoare, and bring them to muche trouble. Also the coast is so much subiect to broken ground & rockes, especially in the mouth and entraunce of euerye harborow, that albeit the channell be sounded ouer and ouer againe, yet are you neuer the neare to discerne the daungers. For the bottome of the sea, holding like shape and forme as the lande, beyng full of hilles, dales and ragged rockes, suffereth you not, by your soundings, to knowe and kepe a true gesse of ỹ depth. For you shall sounde vpon the side or hollownesse of one hil or rocke vnder water, and haue a hundreth, fiftie, or fourtie fadome depth: and before the nert cast, ere you shal bee able to haue your lead againe, you shall be vppon the toppe thereof, and come agrounde, to your vtter confusion.

Another reason against going to harborowe, was, that the colde ayre did threaten a sodaine freesing vppe of the sounds, seeing ỹ euery night there was new congealed Ise, euen of that water which remayned within their shippes. And therefore it should seeme to be more safe to lye off and on at sea, than for lacke of winde to bring them forth of harborow, to hazard by sodaine frostes to be shut vppe the whole yeare.

After many such daungers and reasons alleaged, & large debating

debating of these causes on both sides, the Captayne of the Anne Frances deliuered his opinion vnto the company to this effect. First cõcerning the question of returning home, he thought it so much dishonorable, as not to grow in any farther question: and agayne to returne home at length (as at length they must nedes) and not to be able to bring a certayne report of the Flæte, whether they were liuing or lost, or whether any of them had recouered their porte, or not, in the Countesses sounde (as it was to be thoughte the most part would if they were liuing) he sayd that it would be so great an argumẽt, eyther of wante of courage or discretion in them, as he resolued rather to fall into any danger, than so shamefully to consent to returne home, protesting that it should neuer be spoken of him, that he would euer returne, withoute doing his endeauour to finde the Flæte, and knowe the certaynetie of the Generals saletie. He put his company in remembrance of a pinnesse of fiue tunne burthen, which he had within his Ship, whiche was carued in pæces, and vnmade vp for the vse of those whiche should inhabite there the whole yeare, the whiche if they coulde fynde meanes to ioyne together, hee offered himselfe to proue before therewith, whether it were possible for any Boate to passe for Isle, whereby the Shipps myghte bee broughte in after, and might also thereby gyue true notice, if any of the Flæte were arriued at theyr porte or not.

Captayne beares resolution.

But notwithstanding, for that he well perceyued that the most parte of hys companye were addicted to put into harborough, he was willing the rather for these causes somewhat to encline therevnto. As first, to search alongst the same coast, and the sounds thereaboutes, he thoughte it to be to good purpose, for that it was likely to fynd some of the Flæte there, whiche beeing leake, and sore bruised with the Isle, was the rather thought lykely to be put into anyll harborough, beyng distressed with foule weather in

the last stormе, than to hazarde theyr vncertayne safeties amongst the Ise: for about this place they lost them, and lefte the Flæte then doubtfully questioning of harborough.

It was lykely also, that they mighte fynde some fitte harborough thereaboutes, whiche myghte bee houefull for them againste another tyme. It was not likewise impossible to fynde some Ore or Myne thereaboutes, wherewithall to fraughte theyr Shyppes, whiche woulde bee more commodious in this place, for the nereneste to Seawarde, and for a better outlette, than further within the straytes, beeyng lykely here alwayes to loade in a shorter tyme, howsoeuer the strayte shoulde be pestered wyth Ise within, so that if it myghte come to passe, that thereby they mighte eyther fynd the Flæte, Mine, or conuenient harborough, any of these three woulde well serue theyr presente turnes, and geue some hope and comforte vnto theyr companyes, whiche nowe were altogyther comfortlesse. But if that all fortune shoulde fall out so contrarye, that they coulde neyther recouer theyr Porte, nor anye of these aforesayde helpes, that yet they woulde not departe the coast, as long as it was possible for them to tarrie there, but woulde lye off and on at Sea athwart the place Therefore hys finall conclusion was sette downe thus, Firste, that the Thomas of Ipswiche and the Moone, shoulde consorte and kéepe companye togyther carefully wyth the Anne Frances as nére as they could, and as true Englishmen, and faythfull friends, should supplye one anothers want in all fortunes and dangers. In the morning following, euery Shippe to sende of hys Boate, with a sufficiente Pylot, to searche out, and sounde the harboroughes for the safe bringing in of theyr Shippes. And beeyng arriued in harborough, where they mighte finde conuenient place for the purpose, they resolued forthwith to ioyne, and set togyther the Pinnesse,

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wherewythall the Captayne of the Anne Frances might accordyng to his former determination, discouer vp into the straytes.

After these determinations thus sette downe, the Thomas of Ipswiche the nyghte following lost company of the other Shyppes, and afterwarde shaped a contrarye course homewarde, whyche fell out as it manyfestlie appeared, very muche agaynste theyr Captayne Maister Tanfieldes mynde, as by due examination before the Lordes of hir Maiesties most Honorable priuie Counsell, it hathe since bin proued, to the greate discredite of the Pilot Coxe, who specially persuaded his company, againste the opinion of hys sayde Captayne, to returne home.

And as the Captayne of the Anne Frances dothe witnesse, euen at theyr conference togither, Captayne Tanfield tolde hym, that hee did not alittle suspect the sayde Pylot Coxe, saying, that he had neyther opinion in the man of honest duetie, manhode, or constancie. Notwythstanding the sayde Shippes departure, the Captayne of the Anne Frances beeyng desirous to putte in execution hys former resolutions, went with hys Shyppeboate (beeyng accompanyed also wyth the Moones Skyffe) to proue amongst the Ilandes whiche lye vnder Hattons headland, if anye conueniente harborough, or any knowledge of the Flete, or anye good Ore, was there to bee founde. The Shyppes lying off and on at Sea the whyle vnder Sayle, and searching through manye soundes, they saw them all full of manye dangers, and broken grounde, yet one there was, which seemed an indifferent place to harborough in, and whiche they did very diligently sounde ouer, and searched agayne.

Heere the sayde Captayne founde a great blacke Iland, whervnto he had good liking, & certifying the cõpany therof, they wer somewhat cõforted, & with the good hope of his

words rowed cheerefully vnto the place, where when they arriued, they found such plentie of blacke Ore of the same sorte whiche was broughte into Englande thys last yeare, that if the goodnesse myghte aunswere the greate plentye thereof, it was to be thoughte that it might reasonably suffise all the golde gluttons of the worlde. Thys Ilande the Captayne for cause of his good happe, called after his owne name, Bestes blessing, and wyth these good tydings returning aborde hys Shyppe the ninth of August, about tenne of the Clocke at nighte, he was ioyfully welcomed of hys companye, who before were discomforted, and greatelie expected some better fortune at hys handes.

Bestes blessing

The nexte daye beeyng the tenth of August, the weather reasonably fayre, they put into the foresayde harborough, hauing their Boate for theyr better securitie sounding before theyr Ship. But for all the care and diligence that coulde be taken, in soundyng the Channell ouer and ouer agayne, the Anne Frances came agrounde vppon a a suncken Rocke within the Harborough, and lay thereon more than halfe dyre vntill the nexte floud, when by Gods Almighty prouidence, contrarye almost to all expectation, they came afloate agayne, beeyng forced all that tyme to vndersette theyr Shyppe wyth their mayne yarde, whyche otherwyse was lykely to ouersette and putte thereby in daunger the whole companye. They hadde aboue two thousande strokes togyther at the Pumpe, before they coulde make theyr Shyppe free of the water agayne, so sore shee was bruised by lying vppon the Rockes. The Moone came safely, and roade at Ancker by the Anne Fraunces, whose helpe in theyr necessitie they coulde not well haue missed.

Anne Frances in daunger.

The Moone in harborough.

Now

Nowe, whilest the Mariners were romaging their Shyppes, & mending that whiche was amisse, the Miners followed their laboure, for getting togither of sufficient quantitie of Ore, and the Carpenters endeuoured to doe their beste, for the making vppe of the boate or pinnesse, whiche to bring to passe, they wanted two speciall and moste necessary things, that is, certaine principal timbers that are called Knees, whiche are the chiefest strength of any boate, & also nayles, wherwithal to ioyne the plancks togither. Whereupon hauing by chance a Smyth amongest them, (and yet vnfurnished of his necessarie toles to worke and make nayles withall,) they were faine of a gunne chamber to make an anuile to worke vppon, and to vse a pickare in stede of a sledge, to beate withall, and also to occupy two small bellowes in stede of one payre of greater Smiths bellowes. And for lacke of small Iron, for the easier making of the nayles, were forced to breake their tongs, grydiern, and fiershouell in peces.

The eleauenth of August, the Captaine of the Anne Faunces, taking the Maister of hys Ship with hym, went vp to the toppe of Hattons Hedland, whych is the highest lande of all the straites, to the ende to descry the situation of the Country vnderneath, and to take a true plot of the place, whereby also to see what store of Ise was yet lefte in the straites, as also to searche what Mine matter or fruite that soyle might yelde. And the rather for the honor ỹ said Captaine doth owe to that Honorable name which himselfe gaue therevnto the laste yeare, in the highest parte of this Hedlande, he caused his companye to make a Columne or Crosse of stone, in token of Christian possession. In this place there is plentie of blacke Ore, and diuers preatie stones. Hattons Hedlande.

The seauententh of Auguste, the Capitaines wyth their companies chaced and killed a greate white Beare, whiche aduentured, and gaue a fierce assaulte vpon twen-

tie men being weapned. And he ſerued them for good meat many dayes after.

The eightenth of Auguſt, the Pinneſſe with muche adoe, being ſet together, the ſaide Captaine Beſte determined to departe vppe the ſtraites, to proue and make trial, as before was pretended, ſome of his companye greatlye perſuading him to the contrarie, and ſpecially the Carpēter that ſet the ſame together, who ſaide that he would not aduenture himſelfe therein, for fiue hundreth pounds, for that the boate hung together but onelye by the ſtrength of the nayles, and lacked ſome of hir principall knees & tymbers.

A Pinneſſe there builte.

Theſe wordes ſomewhat diſcouraged ſome of the compāy which ſhould haue gone therin. Wherevpō the Captaine, as one not altogither addicted to his own ſelfe-wil, but ſomewhat foreſeeing how it might be afterwards ſpoken, if contrarye fortune ſhoulde happen him (Lo he hathe followed his own opinion and deſperate reſolutions, and ſo thereafter it is befallen him) calling the Maiſter Marriners of beſte iudgement togyther, declared vnto them howe muche the cauſe imported him in his credite, to ſeeke out the Generall, as wel to conferre with him of ſome cauſes of waight, as otherwiſe to make due examination and triall of the goodneſſe of the Ore, wherof they had no aſſuraunce but by geſſe of the eie, and was wel like the other: whiche ſo to carye home, not knowing the goodneſſe thereof, might be aſmuch as if they ſhould bring ſo many ſtones. And therefore hee deſired them to delyuer their plaine and honeſt opinion, whether the Pinneſſe were ſufficient for him ſo to aduenture in or no. It was aunſwered, that by carefull heede taking therevnto amongeſt the Iſe, and the foule weather, the Pinneſſe might ſuffiſe. And herevppon the Maiſters mate of the Anne Frances called Iohn Gray, manfully and honeſtly offering himſelfe vnto his Captain in this aduenture and ſeruice, gaue cauſe to others of hys

Marri-

Marriners to follow the attempt.

And vpon the nintenth of August, the said Captain being accompanied with Captayne Vpcote of the Moone, & xviij. persons in the small Pinnesse, hauing conuenient portion of victualles & things necessary, departed vpon the said pretended voyage, leauing their shippe at ancker in a good readinesse for the taking in of their fraight. And hauing little winde to saile withall, they plyed alongest the Souther shoare, and passed aboue. 30. leagues, hauing the onely helpe of mans labour with Oares, and so entendyng to kæpe that shoare aboorde vntill they were gote vp to the farthest & narrowest of ẏ straites, minded there to crosse ouer, & to search likewise alongest the Northerland, vnto the Countesss sound, & from thence to passe all that coaste along, where by if any of the Flæte hadde bæn distressed by wracke of rocke or Ise, by' that meanes they might be perceiued of them, and so they thereby to giue them such helpe and relefe as they could. They did greatly feare, and euer suspecte that some of the Flæte were surely caste awaye, & driuen to sæke sowre sallets amongest the colde cliffes.

And being shot vp about. 40. leagues within ẏ straites, they put ouer towards ẏ Norther shore, whiche was not a little daungerous for theyr small boates. And by meanes of a sodaine flawe, were driuen, and faine to sæke harborroughe in the night amongest all the rockes and broken grounde of Gabiels Ilandes, a place so named within the straites aboue the Countesse of Warwickes sounde: And by the way where they landed, they did find certaine great stones sette vppe by the Countrie people, as it sæmed for markes, where they also made manye Crosses of stone, in token that Christians had bin there. The .xvij. of August, they hadde sighte of the Countesses sounde, and made the place perfecte from the toppe of a hill, and kæpyng along the Norther shoare, perceiued the smoake of a fyre vnder a hylles side. whereof they diuerslye dæmed, when

Gabriels Ilãd

whē they came nearer ẏ place, they perceyued people whiche waſted vnto them, as it ſeemed, with a flagge or auntient. And bycauſe the Caniballes and countrie people had vſed to doe the like, when they perceiued any of our boats to paſſe by, they ſuſpected them to be the ſame. And comming ſomewhat nearer, they might perceyue certaine tēts, and diſcerne this auntient to be of mungled coloures, black and white, after the Engliſhe faſhion. But bycauſe they conlde ſee no ſhippe, nor likelihoode of harborowe within fiue or ſixe leagues aboute, and knewe that none of oure men were wonte to frequent thoſe partes, they coulde not tell what to iudge thereof, but imagined, that ſome of the Shyppes being carried ſo highe wyth the ſtorme and miſtes, had made ſhipwracke amongeſt the Iſe or the broken Ilandes there, and were ſpoyled by the Countrey people, who might vſe the ſundrye coloured flagge for a policie, to bring them likewiſe within their daunger. Wherupon the ſaide Captaine wyth his compames, reſolued to recouer the ſame Auntient, if it were ſo, from thoſe baſe, cruell, and man eating people, or elſe to loſe their liues, & all togither. One promiſed hymſelfe a payre of garters, an other a ſcarffe, the third, a lace to tye hys Whiſtle withal, of the ſame. In the ende, they diſcerned them to be theyr Countreymen, and then they deemed them to haue loſte theyr Shyppes, and ſo to be gathered togyther for theyr better ſtrength. On the other ſide, the companye a ſhoare feared, that the Capitayne hauing loſte his ſhippe, came to ſeeke forth the Fleet for his relefe, in hys poore pinneſſe, ſo that their extremities cauſed eache parte to ſuſpect the worſte.

The Captaine nowe with his pinneſſe being come nere the ſhoare, commaunded his Boate carefully to be kepte aflote, leaſt in their neceſſitie, they might winne the ſame from hym, and ſeeke firſte to ſaue themſelues (for euerye manne in that caſe is nexte himſelfe.) They haled one ano-

Proximus ſum egomet mihi.

ther

other according to the manner of the Sea, and demaunded what cheare: either partie answered ỳ other, that all was well: whereuppon there was a sodaine and ioyfull oute-shote, with greate flinging vp of cappes, and a braue volye of shotte to welcome one an other. And truelye it was a moste straunge case, to see howe ioyfull and gladde euerye partie was to see themselues mete in safetie againe, after so straunge and incredible daungers: Yet to be shorte, as their daungers were greate, so their God was greater.

And here the companye were worckyng vppon newe Mines, whych Captayn Yorke being here arriued not log before, hadde founde out in this place, and it is named the Countesse of Sussex Mine. Captaine York arriued

After some conference wyth oure friends here, the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces departed towardes the Countesse of Warwickes sounde, to speake with the Generall, & to haue triall made of suche mettall as he hadde brought thither, by the Goldfiners. And so determined to dispatche againe towardes his shippe. And hauing spoken wyth the Generall, hee receiued order for all causes, and direction as well for the bringing vppe of his Shippe to the Countesses sounde, as also to fraight his Shippe with the same Ore he himselfe hadde found, which vpon triall made, proued to be very good.

The thirteenth of Auguste, the saide Capitaine mette togither with the other Capitaines (Commissioners in counsell with the Generall) aboarde the Ayde, where they considered and consulted of sundrie causes, whiche particularly registred by the Notarie, were appointed, where and howe to be done againste an other yeare.

The fourteenth of August, the Generall with two Pinnesses and good numbers of men, wente to Beares sounde, commaunding the saide Capitaine with his Pinnesse, to attend the seruice, to see if he could encoũter or apprehẽd any of the Caniballes, for sundry tymes they shewed thẽ-

selues busy thereaboutes, sometimes with .7.or.8. boates in one company, as though they minded to encounter with oure company, whiche were working there at the mines, in no greate numbers. But when they perceiued anye of oure shippes to ride in that roade (being belike more amazed at the countenaunce of a shippe, and a more number of men) didde neuer shewe themselues againe there at all.

None of the people wil be taken.

Wherfore oure men soughte with their Pinnesses to compasse aboute the Iland, where they did vse, supposing there sodainely to intercept some of them. But before oure men coulde come neare, hauing belike some watch in the toppe of the mountaines, they conueyed thēselues priuily away. and lefte (as it shoulde seeme) one of their great dartes behinde them for haste, whiche we founde neare to a place of their caues and housing. Therefore, though our Generall were very desirous to haue taken some of them to haue brought into Englande, they being nowe growen more wary by their former losses, wouldc not at any time come within our daungers. About midnight of the same day the Captaine of the Anne Fraunces departed thence & set his course ouer the straites towardes Hattons Hedland, being about fifteene leagues, and returned aboard his ship ouer, the fiue and twentith of Auguste, to the great comforte of his company, who long expected hys comming, where he founde hys shippes ready rigged and loaden. Wherfore he departed frō thence againe the next morning towardes the Countesses sounde, where he arriued the eight and twentith of the same. By the waye he sette hys Miners ashoare at Beares sounde, for the better dispatche and gathering the Ore togither, for that some of the shyps were behinde hande with their fraighte, the time of the yeare passing spedily away.

The thirtith of August, the Anne Frāces was brought aground, & had.viij. great leakes mended, whiche she had receiued by meanes of the rockes and Ise. This daye the Masons finished a house whiche Captaine Fenton caused

to be made of lyme and stone vpon the Countesse of Warwickes Ilande, to the ende we might proue againste the nexte yere, whether the snowe coulde ouerwhelme it, the frosts breake vppe, or the people dismember the same. And the better to allure those brutish & vnciuill people to courtesie, againste other times of oure comming, we left therein diuers of oure countrie toyes, as belles, and knyues, wherein they specially delight, one for the necessarie vse, and the other for the great pleasure thereof. Also pictures of men & women in lead, men a horsebacke, lokinglasses, whistles, and pipes. Also in the house was made an ouen, and breade lefte baked therein, for them to see and taste. a house builded and lefte there.

We buryed the timber of our pretended forte, with manye barrels of meale, peale, grist, and sundrie other good things, which was of the prouision of those whych should inhabite, if occasion serued. And instede therof we fraight oure ships full of Oze, whiche we holde of farre greater price. Also here we sowed pease, corne, and other graine, to proue the fruitfulnesse of the soyle against the next yeare.

Maister Wolfall on Winters Fornace preached a godly Sermon, whiche being ended, he celebrated also a Communion vpon the lande, at the pertaking whereof, was the Capitaine of the Anne Fraunces, and manye other Gentlemen & Soldiors, Marriners, & Miners wyth hym. The celebration of diuine mistery was ẏ first signe, seale, & confirmatiõ of Christes name death & passion euer knowen in all these quarters. The said M. Wolfall made sermons, & celebrated the Cõmunion at sundrie other times, in seuerall and sundrie Ships, bicause the whole company could neuer mẽt togither at any one place. The fleẽt now being in some good readinesse for their lading, ẏ General calling togither the Gẽtlemen & Captains, to consult, told them, that he was very desirous, ẏ some further discouery should be attempted, & ẏ he woulde not only by Gods help bring home his Shippes laden with golde Oze, but also

Conſultation for a further diſcouerie.

meant to bring ſome certificat of a further diſcouerie of ẏ Countrie, which thing to bring to paſſe (hauing ſometime therein conſulted) they founde verye harde, and almoſt inuincible. And conſidering, that alreadie they hadde ſpente ſome time in ſearching out the trending and faſhion of the miſtaken ſtraites, and hadde entred verye farre therein, therefore it coulde not be ſaide, but that by thys voyage they haue notice of a further diſcouery, and that the hope of the paſſage thereby is muche furthered and encreaſed, as appeared before in the diſcourſe thereof. Yet notwithſtandyng, if anye meanes mighte be further deuiſed, the Capitaynes were contented and willing as the Generall ſhoulde appointe and commaunde, to take anye enterprize in hande. Whiche after long debating, was found a thing verye impoſſible, & that rather conſultation was to bee had of returning homewarde, eſpeciallye for theſe cauſes followyng. Firſt, the darke foggy miſtes, the continuall fallyng Snowe and ſtormy weather which they commonly were vered with, and nowe daylye euer more and more increaſed, haue no ſmall argument of the Winters drawing neare. And alſo the froſte euerye nighte was ſo harde congealed within the ſounde, that if by euill happe they ſhoulde be long kepte in with contrarye windes, it was greatlye to be feared, that they ſhould be ſhutte vppe there faſte the whole yeare, whyche being vtterly vnprouided, woulde be their vtter deſtruction. Againe, drincke was ſo ſcant throughout al the Fleete, by meanes of the greate leakage, that not onely the prouiſion whiche was layde in for the habitation was wanting and waſted, but alſo eache Shippes ſeuerall prouiſion ſpent and loſt, which many of oure companye, to their greate griefe, founde in their returne ſince, for al the way homewards they dranke nothing but water. And the great cauſe of this leakage and waſting was, for that ẏ great timber & ſeacole, which lay ſo waighty vpõ ẏ barrels, brake, bruſed, & rotted ẏ hoopes in ſunder.

sũder. Yet notwithstãding, these reasons alledged ỹ Generall himselfe (willing the rest of the Gẽtlemẽ & Captains euery man to loke to his seuerall charge, and lading, that against a day appoynted, they shoulde be all in a readinesse to sette homeward) himselfe went in his Pinnesse, and discouered further Northward in the straytes, and found that by Beares sound and Halles Iland, the land was not firme, as it was first supposed, but all broken Ilandes in manner of an Archipelagus, and so with other secret intelligence to himselfe, he returned to the Fleete. Where presently vpon his arriuall at the Countesses sound, he began to take order for their returning homeward, and first caused certayne Articles to be proclaymed, for the better keeping orders and courses in their returne, which Articles were deliuered to euery Captayne, and are these that follow.

¶ Articles sette downe by *Martin* Frobisher Esquier, Captayne Generall of the whole Fleete, appoynted for the Northweast discoueries of *Cataya*, published and made knowen to the Fleete, for the better obseruing certayne orders and course in their returne homevvarde.

FIrste and principallie he doth straytely charge and commaunde, by vertue of hir Maiesties commission which he hath, and in hir Maiesties name, that euery Captayne and Captaynes, Mayster and Maysters of the sayde Fleete, do vigilently and carefully keepe company with the Admirall, and by no maner of meanes breake companye willingly now in our returne homewards, vppon peyne of forfeture his or their whole frayte, that shall be found culpable therein, and further, to receyue suche punishment, as to hir Maiestie shal seeme good therein, and also to answere

all ſuche damages or loſſes as may happen or growe by diſperſing and breaking from the Fléte. And therefore for the better kéeping of companye, the Generall ſtraytely chargeth and commaundeth all the Mayſters of theſe Shippes, and euery of them, that they repayre to ſpeake with the Admirall once euery day, if he or they may conueniently doe it, vppon payne of forfeting of one tunne fraighte to hir Maieſtie, for euery daye neglecting the ſame.

2 Item, that euery Mayſter in the ſayde Fléte, obſerue and kéepe orderly and vigilantly, all ſuch Articles as were outwardes bounde, drawen, and publiſhed by the Generall in hyr Maieſties name, whereof there was delyuered to euery Shippe a copie.

3 Item, that all Captaynes and Mayſters of euerye Ship and Shippes, doe proclayme, and make it knowen to their company, that no perſon or perſons within the ſayde Fléte, of what condition ſoeuer, doe take or kéepe to theyr vſe or vſes any Ore, or ſtones, of what quantitie ſo euer it be, but forthwith vpon publication hereof, to delyuer them, and yélde them to the cuſtodie of the Captayne, to deliuer vnto the Generall his officers, that ſhall be appoynted to call for them, vpon payne or loſſe of his or their wages, and treble the value of them or him that ſhall be founde giltie, the one halfe thereof to be giuen vnto him that ſhal apprehend any ſuche perſon, and the other halfe at hir Maieſties appoyntmēt, and the partie found guiltie therein, to be apprehended as a fellon.

4 Item, that no perſon or perſons, conuey or carrie out of any Ship or Shippes, any Ore or ſtone, or other commoditie whatſoeuer were had or found in the land called Meta Incognita, before they come in the place appoynted, which is againſt Dartford créeke in ỹ Riuer of Thames, and then and there to deliuer none to anye perſon or perſons, but ſuch as ſhall be appoynted by hir Highneſſe moſt honorable

honorable priuie Counsell, vpon the payne and danger abouesayd.

5 Item, forasmuche as in my voyage hither bounde, I landed vpon Freesland, and diuers other of the said Flæte, which land I named West England, from which lãd some brought stones, Ore, and other cõmodities, whereby hereafter they might vse coulorable meanes, to conuey as well Ore, stones, and other things found in the abouesayd land, I do therefore charge euery person and persons in the sayd Flæte, to deliuer, or cause to be deliuered, al maner of Ore, stones, and other commodities, founde as well there, as hære, to the Captaynes of euery Shippe or Shippes, to be redelinered by him or them to the Generall, vpon payne and danger abouesayd.

6 Item, that if any Shippe or Shippes by force of weather, shall be separated from the Admirall, and afterwards happen to fall, or shall be in danger to fall into the handes of their enimies, that then all and euery suche Shippe or Shippes shall haue speciall regard before his falling into theyr handes, to conuey away, and cast into the Seas all soche plattes or Cardes, as shall be in any suche Shippe or Shippes, of the abouesayde discouered lande, and all other knowledges thereof.

7 Item, that if any such Shippe or Shippes by force of weather, shall be separated from the Flæte or Admirall, and shall afterwardes arriue at any Port in England, that then in suche case he shall not depart from that Porte, but shall giue order and aduertisemente to Michaell Locke, Treasourer of the companye, by whome hæ or they shall haue order from the Lordes of the priuie Councell, what they shall do.

8 Item, forasmuch as sundry of the Flætes companies haue had lent the Crowes of Iron, sledges, pikeares, shoucls, spades, hatchets, ares, and diuers other instrumentes for Mines, and mining vsed. And also dyuers of the sayde

kind

kind of inſtruments aboue named, was lefte at the Counteſſe of Suſſex Mine by the Aydes companye, and are yet kept from their knowledge by ſuch as wrought at the ſayd Myne, which inſtruments do apperteyne to the righte honorable and worſhipfull company of the abouesayde diſcouerie. I do therefore charge all Captaynes and Maiſters of euery Shippe or Shippes, to make it knowen to his or their companyes, to the end that all ſuch inſtrumentes, as well thoſe lente, as thoſe that are otherwiſe deteyned and kept away, may be agayne reſtored, and broughte aboord the Admirall vpon payne and danger expreſſed in the third Article. By me *Martin Frobiſher.*

The Fleetes returning homevvard.

Returne homewarde.

HAuing nowe receyued Articles and direction for oure returne homewardes, all other things being in forwardneſſe and in good order, the laſt day of Auguſt, the whole Fléte departed from the Counteſſes ſound, excepting the Iudith, and the Anne Frances, who ſtayed for the taking in of freſh water, and came forth the nexte daye, and mette the Fléte lying off and on, athwart Beares ſounde, who ſtayed for the Generall, which then was gone aſhore, to diſpatch the two Barkes, and the Buſſe of Bridewater, for their loading, whereby to get the companyes, and other things aboorde. The Captayne of the Anne Frances hauing moſt part of his company aſhore, the firſt of September, went alſo to Beares ſound in his Pinneſſe, to fetch hys men aboorde, but the winde grew ſo great immediately vpon their landing, that the Shippes at Sea were in great danger, and ſome of them hardly put from their Anckers, and greately feared to be vtterly loſt, as the Hopewell, wherein was Captayne Carew and others, who could not tell on which ſide their danger was moſt, for hauing mightie Rockes threatning on the one ſide, and driuing Ilands

of

of cutting Isle on the otherside, they greatly feared to make shipwrack, ẏ Isle driuing so neare the, that it touched their borde spryte. And by meanes of ẏ sea, that was growne so hie, they were not able to put to seas with their smal Pynnesses, to recouer their shippes. And againe, the ships were not able to tarrie or lye athwarte for them, by meanes of the outrageous windes & swelling seas. The Generall willed the Captaine of the Anne Frances with his companye, for that nighte to lodge aborde the Busse of Bridgewater, & went himself with the rest of his men aborde the barkes. But their numbers were so great, and the prouision of the Barkes so scant, that they pestered one another exceedingly. They had good hope, that the nexte morning the weather would be fayre, whereby they might recouer their shippes. But in the morning following it was farre worse, for the storme continued greater, the sea being more swollen, & the Fleete gone quite out of sighte. So that now their doubts beganne to growe great, for the ship of Bridgewater which was of greatest receit, and whereof they had best hope and made most accompt, roade so far to leewarde of the harborow mouth, that they were not able for the rockes (that lay betweene the winde and them) to leade it out to sea with a sayle. And the Barkes were so alreadie pestered with mẽ, and so slenderly furnished of prouision, that they had scarce meate for fiue dayes, for such numbers.

The Generall in the morning departed to sea in the Gabriel, to seke for the Fleete, leauing the Busse of Bridgewater, and the Michael, behinde in Beares sound. The Busse set sayle, and thought by turning in the narrowe channell within the harborow, to get to windewarde: but being put to leewarde more. by that meanes was fayne to come to Ancker for hir better safetie, amongst a number of rockes, and there left in great danger, of euer getting forth againe. The Michaell set sayle to follow the Generall, and could giue ẏ Busse no relieue, although they earnestly desired the

same. And the Captaine of the Anne Frances was lefte in harde election of two euils: either to abide his fortune with the Busse of Bridgewater, which was doubtfull of euer getting forthe, or elſe to be towed in his ſmal Pinneſſe at the ſterne of the Michael thorow the raging ſeas, for that the Barke was not able to receiue or releeue halfe his company, wherin his daunger was not a little perillous.

So after, reſolued to committe himſelfe, withall his company, vnto that fortune of God and ſea, hee was daungerouſly towed at the ſterne of the Barke for many myles, vntill at length they eſpyed the Anne Frances vnder ſayle, harde vnder their Lée, which was no ſmal comforte vnto them. For no doubt, both thoſe and a great number moe had periſhed for lacke of victuals, and conuenient rome in the Barkes, without the helpe of the ſayde ſhips. But the honeſt care that the Maiſter of the Anne Frances had of his Captaine, and the good regarde of dutie towards his General, ſuffered him not to depart, but honeſtly abode to hazarde a daungerous roade all the night long, notwithſtanding all the ſtormy weather, when all the Fléte beſides departed. And the Pinneſſe came no ſoner aborde the ſhippe, and the men entred, but ſhe preſently ſheauered and fel in péeces, and ſunke at the ſhips ſterne, with al the poore mens furniture: ſo weake was the boate with towing, and ſo forcible was the ſea to bruſe hir in péeces. But (as God woulde) the men were all ſaued.

At this preſente in this ſtorme manye of the fléte were daungerouſly diſtreſſed, and were ſeuered almoſt al aſunder. And there were loſt in the whole Fléte well nére xx. boates and Pinneſſes in this ſtorme, and ſome men ſtroké ouer boorde into the ſea, and vtterly loſt. Manye alſo ſpente their mayne yardes and maſtes, and with the continuall froſtes, and deawe, the roapes of our ſhippes were nowe growen ſo rotten, that they went all aſunder. Yet thankes be to God, all the fléte arriued ſafely in Englande aboute

the

the first of October, some in one place, and some in another. But amongst other, it was most marueilous, how ꝑ Busse of Bridgewater got away, who being left behinde the fleete in great daunger of neuer getting forth, was forced to take a way northwarde, thorowe an vnknowen channel full of rockes, vpon the backe side of Beares sounde, and there by good hap found out a way, into the North sea (a very daungerous attempte) saue that necessitie, which hath no lawe, forced them to trie masteries. This forsayde North sea, is the same, which lyeth vpon the backe side of all the North lande, of Frobishers straites, where first ꝑ General himselfe in his Pinnesses, and some other of our cõpany, haue discouered (as they affirme) a great forelande, where they would haue also a greate likelyhode, of the greatest passage towardes the South Sea, or *Mare del Sur*.

The Busse of Bridgewater, as she came homeward, to ꝑ Southeast warde of Frefeland, discouered a great Ilande in the latitude of Degrees, which was neuer yet founde before, and sayled three days alongst the coast, the land seeming to be fruiteful, full of woods, and a champion countrie. ꝑ fruiteful new Iland discouered.

There dyed in the whole Fleete in all this voyage not aboue fortie persons, whiche number is not great, considering howe many ships were in the Fleete, and how strange Fortunes wer passed.

A generall and briefe Description of the Countrey, and condition of the people, which are found in *Meta Incognita*.

Hauing now sufficiently and truly set forth ẏ whole circumstãce, and particular handling of euery occurrente in the thrée Voyages of our worthy Generall, Captayne Frobisher, it shal not be frõ the purpose to speake somewhat in generall, of the nature of this Coũtrey called *Meta Incognita*, and the condition of the sauage people there inhabiting.

A Topographicall description of Meta Incognita.

First therefore concerning the Topographicall description of the place. It is nowe found in the last voyage, that Queene Elizabethes Cape, being scituate in Latitude at Degrées and a halfe, which before was supposed to be parte of the firme land of America. And also all the rest of the South side of Frobishers straytes, are all seuerall Ilãds and broken land, and likewise so will all the North side of the said straytes fall out to be, as I thinke. And some of our company being entred aboue. 60. leagues within the mistaken straytes, in the third Booke mentioned, thought certaynely that they had descryed the firme lande of America towards the South, which I thinke will fall out so to bée.

These broken landes and Ilandes, being very many in number, do séeme to make there an Archipelagus, which as they all differ in greatnesse, forme, and fashion one from another, so are they in goodnesse, couloure, and sople muche vnlike. They all are very high lands, Mountaynes, and in most parts couered with Snow, euen all the Sommer lõg. The Norther lands haue lesse store of Snow, more grasse, and are more playne Countreys, the cause may be, for that the Souther Ilands receiue al the Snow, ẏ the cold winds, and percing ayre bring out of the North. And contrarily, the Norther partes receiue more warme blasts of milder aire

aire from the South, whereupon may grow the cause why the people couet and inhabit more vpon the North partes, than the South, as farre as we can yet by our experience perceiue they doe. These people I iudge to be a kinde of Tartar, or rather a kind of Samowey, of the same sort & cõditiõ of life ẏ the Samoweides be to the Northeastwards, beyond Moscouy, who are called Samoweydes, which is as much to say in the Moscouy tong, as eaters of themselues, and so the Russians their borderers doe name them. And by late conference with a friend of mine (with whome I dyd sometime trauell in the parts of Moscouy) who hath great experience of those Somoweides & people of ẏ Northeast, I finde, that in all their maner of liuing, those people of the Northeast, and these of the Northweast, are like. They are of the couloure of a ripe Oliue, which how it may come to passe, being borne in so cold a climate, I referre to ẏ iudgement of others, for they are naturally borne children of the same couloure & complexiõ as all the Americans are, which dwell vnder the Equinoctiall line.

They are men very actiue and nimble. They are a strong people, and very warlike, for in our sighte, vppon the toppes of the hilles, they would often muster thẽselues, and after the maner of a skirmish, trace their ground very nimbly, and mannage their bowes and dartes with greate derteritie. They goe clad in coates made of the skinnes of beastes, as of Seales, Dere, Beares, Fores, and Hares. They haue also some garments of feathers, being made of the cases of Foules, finely sowed and compact togither. Of all which sortes, we brought home some with vs into England, whiche we found in their tents. In Sommer, they vse to weare the hearie side of their coates outwarde, and sometime go naked for too much heate. And in Winter (as by signes they haue declared) they weare foure or fiue folde vpõ their bodies with ẏ heare (for warmth) turned inward. Hereby it appeareth, that the ayre there is not indifferente,

but eyther it is feruent hote, or elſe extreme colde, and far more exceſſiue in both qualities, than the reaſon of the clymate ſhoulde yelde. For there it is colder, being vnder Degrees in latitude, thã it is at Warhins in the voyage to Saint Nicolas in Moſcouie, being at aboue 70. degrees in latitude. The reaſon hereof perhappes, maye be, that thys Meta Incognita is much frequẽted and vered with eaſtern and Northeaſterne windes, whiche from the ſea and Ile bringeth often an intollerable colde ayre, whiche was alſo the cauſe that this yere our ſtraites were ſo long ſhutte vp. But there is great hope and likelyhode, that further within the ſtraightes it will be more conſtant and temperate weather.

These people are in nature verye ſubtil, and ſharpe witted, readie to conceiue our meaning by ſignes, and to make anſwere, well to be vnderſtode againe. As if they haue not ſeene the thing whereof you aſke them, they wyll winck, or couer their eyes with their hands, as who would ſay, it hath bene hyd from their ſighte. If they vnderſtande you not, whereof you aſke them, they wil ſtoppe their eares. They will teache vs the names of eache thing in their language, which we deſire to learne, and are apt to learne any thing of vs. They delight in Muſicke aboue meaſure, and will kepe time and ſtroke to any tune which you ſhal ſing, both with their voyce, heade, hande and feete, and wyll ſing the ſame tune aptlye after you. They will rowe with our Oares in our boates, and kepe a true ſtroke with oure Mariners, and ſeeme to take great delight therein. They liue in Caues of the Earth, and hunte for their dinners or praye, euen as the Beare, or other wilde beaſtes do. They eate rawe fleſhe and fiſhe, and refuſe no meate, howſoeuer it be ſtincking. They are deſperate in their fighte, ſullen of nature, and rauenous in their manner of feeding.

Their ſullen and deſperate nature doth herein manifeſtly appeare, that a companie of them being enuironed of our men,

men on the toppe of a hie cliffe, so that they coulde by no meanes escape our handes, finding themselues in this case distressed, chose rather to cast themselues headlong downe the rockes into the Sea, and so to be bruised and drowned, rather than to yelde themselues to our mens mercies.

For their weapons, to offende their enimies, or kill their pray withal, they haue Dartes, slings, bowes, and arrowes headed with sharp stones, bones, and some with yron. They are exceeding friendly and kinde harted one to the other, & mourne greatly at the losse or harme of their fellowes, and expresse their griefe of minde, when they part one from an other, with a mournefull song, and Dirges. They are very shamefast in bewraying the secretes of nature, and verye chaste in ỹ maner of their liuing: for whē the mā which we brought frō thence into England (ỹ last voyage) should put of his coat, or discouer his whole body for chāge, he would not suffer the woman to be present, but put hir forth of hys Cabyn. And in all the space of two or three monethes, while the man liued in companie of the woman, there was neuer any thing seene or perceiued betweene them, more than might haue passed betweene brother and sister: but the woman was in all things very seruiceable for the man, attending him carefully, when he was sicke, and he likewise in al the meates whiche they did eate togither, would carue vnto hir of the sweeteſt, fatteſt, and beſt morsels they had. They wondred muche at all our things, and were afraide of our horses, and other beastes, out of measure. They beganne to growe more ciuill, familiar, pleasaunt, and docible amongst vs in a verye shorte time.

They haue boates made of leather, and couered cleane ouer, sauing one place in the middle to sit in, plācked within with timber, and they vse to rowe therein with one Ore, more swiftly a great deale, than we in our boates can doe with twentie. They haue one sort of greater boates wherein they can carrie aboue twentie persons, and haue a Mast

wyth

with a Sayle thereon, whiche Sayle is made of thinne Skinnes or bladders, ſowed togither with the ſinewes of fiſhes.

They are good fiſhermen, and in their ſmall Boates, beeing diſguiſed with their coates of Seales ſkinnes, they deceyue the Fiſhe, who take them rather for their fellowe Seales, than for deceyuing men.

They are good marke men. With their dart or arrowe they will commonly kill Ducke, or any other foule, in the head, and commonly in the eye.

When they ſhoote at a greate fiſhe with anye of theyr Dartes, they vſe to tye a bladder therevnto, whereby they may the better finde them agayne, and the fiſhe not able to carrie it ſo eaſily away, for that the bladder dothe boy the darte, will at length be weerie, and dye therewith.

They vſe to traffike and exchange their commodities with ſome other people, of whome they haue ſuch things, as their miſerable Countrey, and ignorance of arte to make, denyeth them to haue, as barres of iron, heads of iron for their dartes, needles made foureſquare, certayne buttons of copper, whiche they vſe to weare vppon theyr foreheads for ornament, as our Ladyes in the Court of England do vſe great pearle.

Alſo they haue made ſignes vnto vs, that they haue ſene gold, and ſuch bright plates of mettals, whiche are vſed for ornaments amongſt ſome people, with whome they haue conference.

We found alſo in their tents a Guinney Beane, of redde coulour, the which dothe vſually grow in the hote Countreys: whereby it appeareth they trade with other Nations whiche dwell farre off, or elſe themſelues are greate trauellers.

They haue nothing in vſe among them to make fyre withall, ſauing a kind of Heath and Moſſe which groweth there.

And

And they kindle their fyre with continuall rubbing and fretting one sticke againste an other, as we do with flints. They drawe with dogges in sleads vpon the Yse, and remoue their tents therwithal, wherein they dwel, in sõmer, when they goe a hunting for their praye and prouision againste Winter. They do sometime parboyle their meate a little and seeth the same in kettles made of beasts skins: they haue also pannes cutte and made of stone very artificially: they vse preaty ginnes wherewith they take foule. The women carry their sucking children at their backes, and doe fede them with rawe flesh, whiche firste they doe a little chawe in their mouths. The women haue their faces marked or painted ouer with small blewe spottes: they haue blacke and long haire on their heades, and trimme the same in a decent order. The men haue but little haire on their faces, and very thinne beardes. For their common drincke, they eate Yse to quench their thirst withal. Their earth yeldeth no graine or fruite of sustenaunce for man, or almost for beast to liue vppon: and the people will eate grasse and shrubs of the grounde, euen as oure Kine doe. They haue no wodde growing in theyr countrey thereaboutes, and yet wee finde they haue some timber among them, whiche we thinke doth grow farre off to the Southwardes of this place, about Canada, or some other part of newe founde land: for there belike, the trees standing on the cliffes of the Sea side, by the waight of Yse and snowe in Winter ouercharging them with waighte, when the Sommers thawe commeth aboue, and also the Sea vnderfretting them beneath, whiche winneth daylye of the land, they are vndermined and fall down from those cliffes into the Sea, and with the tydes and currants are driuen to and fro vpon the coastes further off, and by coniecture are taken vppe here by these countrie people, to serue them to plancke and strengthen their boates withall, and to make dartes, bowes, and arrowes, and suche other things

Their kettls and Pannes.

neceſſarie for their vſe. And of this kind of drift wodde we finde all the Seas ouer, great ſtore, whiche being cutte or ſawed aſunder, by reaſon of long driuing in the Sea, is eaten of wormes, and full of hoales, of whych ſorte theirs is founde to be.

We haue not yet founde anye venomous Serpent or other hurtefull thing in theſe partes, but there is a kinde of ſmall flye or gnat that ſtingeth and offendeth ſorelye, leauing many red ſpots in they face, & other places, where ſhe ſtingeth. They haue ſnowe and hayle in the beſte time of their Sommer, and the ground froſen three fadome deepe.

Froſt and Snow.

Theſe people are greate inchaunters, and vſe manye charmes of Witchcraft: for when their heads do ake, they tye a great ſtone with a ſtring vnto a ſticke, and with certaine prayers & wordes done to the ſticke, they lifte vp the ſtone frō ground, which ſometimes wyth all a mans force they cannot ſtir, & ſometime againe they lifte as eaſily as a feather, and hope thereby with certaine ceremonious words to haue eaſe and helpe. And they made vs by ſignes to vnderſtand, lying groueling with their faces vppon the grounde, and making a noiſe downewarde, that they worſhippe the Diuell vnder them.

Inchanters.

They haue great ſtore of Deere, Beares, Hares, Fores, and innumerable numbers of ſundry ſortes of wilde Foule, as Seamewes, Gulles, Wilmotes, Duckes, &c. whereof our men killed in one day fifteene hundred.

Store of wild Fowle.

They haue alſo ſtore of Hawkes, as Falcons, Taſſels, &c. whereof two alighted vpon one of our Shippes at they returne, & were brought into England, which ſome thinke wil proue very good. They haue alſo great heards of Dogs which they vſe for they ready prouiſion to eate.

There are alſo greate ſtore of Rauens, Larkes, and Partridges, whereof the Countrey people feede.

All theſe Fowles are farre thicker clothed with downe and feathers, and haue thicker ſkinnes than anye in England haue: for as that Countrey is colder, ſo nature hathe prouided

prouided a remedie therevnto.

Our men haue eaten of their Beares, Hares, Partriches, Larkes, and of their wilde Fowle, and find them reasonable good meate, but not so delectable as ours.

Their wilde Fowle must be all sleyne, their skinnes are so thicke: and they tast best fryed in pannes.

The Countrie seemeth to be muche subiecte to Earthquakes.

The ayre is very subtile, piercing and searching, so that if any corrupted or infected body, especially with the disease called *Morbus Gallicus* come there, it will presently breake forth and shewe it selfe, and cannot there, by anye kinde of salue or medicine be cured. The qualitie of theyr

Their longest Sommers day is of greate length, without any darke night, so that in July all the night long, we might perfitely and easilie wright & reade whatsoeuer had pleased vs, which lightsome nightes were very beneficiall vnto vs, being so distressed with abundance of Ise as wee were.

The Sunne setteth to them in the Euening at a quarter of an houre after tenne of the clocke, and riseth agayne in the morning at three quarters of an houre after one of the clocke, so that in Sommer, theyr Sunne shineth to them twentie houres and a halfe, and in the nighte is absent but three houres & a halfe. And although the Sunne be absent these $3\frac{1}{2}$ houres, yet is it not darke that time, for that the Sunne is neuer aboue three or foure degrees vnder the edge of their Horizon: the cause is, that the Tropicke Cancer doth cutte their Horizon at very vneauen and oblique Angles. But the Moone at any time of the yeare being in Cancer, hauing North Latitude, doth make a full reuolution aboue their Horizon, so that sometimes they see the Moone aboue. 24. houres togither. Some of ours companie, of the more ignorant sort, thought we mighte continually haue seene the Sunne and the Moone, had it not bin The length of their daye.

for two or three high Mountaynes.

The people are nowe become ſo warye, and ſo circumſpecte, by reaſon of their former loſſes, that by no meanes we can apprehend any of them, although we attempted often in the laſte voyage. But to ſaye truth, we could not beſtowe any great time in purſuing them, becauſe of oure greate buſineſſe in lading, and other things.

To conclude, I finde in all the Countrie nothing, that maye be to delite in, either of pleaſure or of accompte, only the ſhewe of Mine, bothe of golde, ſiluer, ſteele, yron and blacke lead, with diuers preaty ſtones, as blewe Saphyre, very perfect and others, whereof we founde great plentie, maye giue encouragement for men to ſeeke thyther. And there is no doubt, but being well loked vnto and thorowly diſcouered, it wyll make our Countrie both rich and happye, and of theſe proſperous beginnings will growe hereafter (I hope) moſte happye endings. Whiche GOD of hys goodneſſe graunte, to whom be all Prayſe and Glorie. Amen.

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